



OVERVIEW OF PUBLIC OUTREACH ACTIVITIES

Published 9/13/2022

This report summarizes all public outreach activities for Together 2045. These public input events and activities and the following report support the objectives of the Together 2045 Public Participation Plan.

The following public outreach objectives were supported:

1. Provide an opportunity for all members of the community to participate. Staff will take intentional steps to ensure a broad cross-section is able to provide input. This includes:
 - a. Residents of all ages, backgrounds, cultures and economic status. Different approaches may be necessary to reach youth and seniors.
 - b. Residents within the entire geographic scope of the plan, both the city and the ETA.
 - c. Representatives from the business community, especially development interests, as well as the general public, which includes renters as well as homeowners.
2. Utilize a variety of means for participation, including different media (e.g. online and meetings), locations, and times. To the greatest extent possible, leverage programming and institutional capacity that is already available in the community.
3. Document all activities, comments received, notes from meetings, and other information generated through the process and make available to the public, within the bounds of protecting privacy for commenters and survey-takers.
4. Follow all current public health guidance for in-person gatherings. Remote or online means may take precedence in the early phases of the process, with potential for in-person methods, especially involving larger groups, later in the process as advised.
5. Meet all legal obligations for formal public hearings and notice with governing bodies, as well as open meetings for all committee meetings and public workshops.

Table of Contents

❖ Household Survey	5
❖ Downtowner’s Street Fair	6
Visual Preference Survey	6
Location Placed Comments.....	8
General Comments	11
Strength, Weakness, Opportunity, or Challenge Comment Cards	12
❖ Kick off Meetings.....	14
Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Challenges	14
❖ Strategic Meetings	22
Technical Committee	22
Career Academy.....	23
Advisory Committee	24
Development Consultant Group	26
❖ Local Organization Presentations	27
Sertoma Club.....	27
AARP Ambassadors	27
Bismarck Mandan Chamber-EDC.....	27
Bismarck Mandan Board of Realtors	27
Optimist Club	27

❖ Focus Group Meetings	28
❖ Summary of Land Use Distribution Exercise	29
❖ Summary of Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Challenges.....	31
Weaknesses	34
Opportunities.....	38
Challenges	42
❖ Music on the Missouri Event	47
❖ Public Review Meeting.....	48
❖ Public Meeting Presentations	49

❖ Household Survey

In preparation for the Together 2045 comprehensive plan, City staff administered a survey to a sample of households in Bismarck and its extraterritorial area. A random sample was selected proportionally from three subsets of the population: homeowners within city limits, renters within city limits, and households outside of city limits.

Population and sample statistics:

Total Households:	37,291
Selected Survey Sample:	2,399
Responses Received:	377
Response Rate:	15.6%

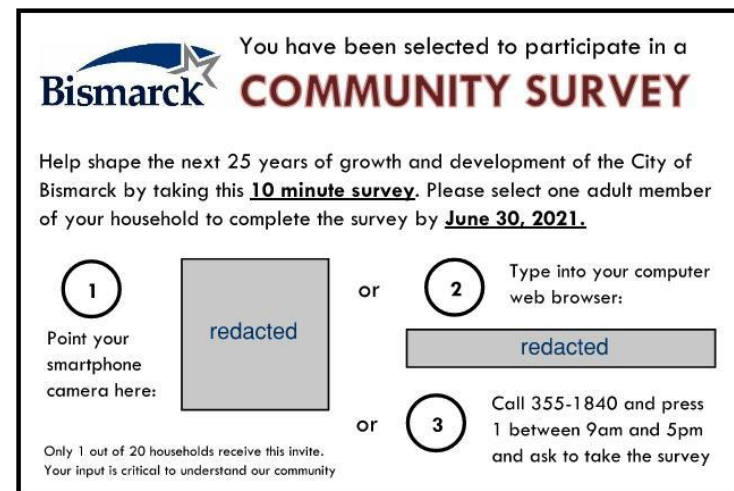
Enough responses were obtained to have 95% confidence that the results are within 6% of the total population's actual responses. Participants were initially invited to participate by mail, and the survey was taken online or by phone. Street addresses from City administrative records were used.

Two mailings were delivered in early and mid-June with a deadline to complete by June 30, and the deadline was extended until July 10 specifically for the rental sample group because of lower initial response rates among renters.

Survey questions were reviewed by the Together 2045 Advisory Committee on May 27, 2021 and were organized into the topics:

1. Experience in Bismarck	4. Planning for Future Growth
2. Home and Neighborhood	5. About Your Household
3. Getting Around	6. Final Questions

A [full report](#) on the results of this survey is available on the Together 2045 Website, including an appendix with all open comments.



Example of mailing sent to households

❖ Downtowner's Street Fair

Downtown Bismarck
September 17-18, 2021

A public outreach event was held during the Downtowner's Street Fair. This event provided an opportunity to inform citizens about the comprehensive plan update and garner feedback using quick polling formats. Molly McLain, Executive Director for Dakota West Arts Council, was present to create a glass mosaic art piece of the 'Together 2045' logo.

Three visually appealing public input activities were selected and provided to capture street fair visitors' attention. Comment cards were also provided for participants to identify a strength, weakness, opportunity, or challenge for Bismarck. Each comment card included one question.

Visual Preference Survey

A polling activity was provided to determine preferred visual interest of three examples each of commercial, single-family and multi-family residential. Each participant was given three stickers and asked to place one under each building type.

Commercial



	"Neo-Traditional"	"Suburban Box"	"Urban Eclectic"
Day 1	22	4	13
Day 2	51.5	6	32.5
Total	73.5	10	45.5
Percent	57%	8%	35%

Participants indicated the highest preference for commercial spaces featuring neo-traditional design elements. Such elements include wide sidewalks, pedestrian scale lighting, traditional brick facades, benches, awnings, large storefront windows, clearly-marked entrances and landscaping elements such as pots, shrubs and trees. Participants favored the urban eclectic design second. This design features painted mural-style signage, large storefront windows, a clearly marked entrance and pedestrian placemaking elements such as string lights and sidewalk tables in an urban setting with large shade trees and zero setbacks. The suburban box was the least preferred example. This example features parking in the front of the building and large auto-oriented signage. This example did not include landscaping, pedestrian placemaking spaces or a clearly discernible entrance.

Single-Family Residential



	"Modern"	"Suburban Split"	"Neo-Craftsman"
Day 1	13	7	23
Day 2	27	22	54
Total	40	29	77
Percent	27%	20%	53%

The findings of the single-family residential visual preference survey indicate the highest preference for the homes featuring neo-craftsman styling. This style features a prominent front entrance, multiple and varied gabled roof lines, a front porch with columns, exposed rafter tails, eave brackets and a

smaller front setback. This example does not clearly show a garage but may or may not include one that is alley accessed or setback further from the street than the house. The second most preferred single-family house was a modern style. This home features large street-facing windows, a prominently marked entrance, a flat roof, parking pad and modern materials such as metal architectural panel cladding, natural finished wood and exposed concrete. This example is located closer to adjacent homes. The suburban split-level was the lowest-ranked preference, but not by large margin. One out of five participants selected this option. This style home features a prominent front facing garage, a hidden and set back front entrance, typical residential cladding with horizontal siding and rock veneers and a greater front yard setback and lawn.

Multi-Family Residential



	"Suburban"	"Urban"	"No Frills"
Day 1	11	24	3
Day 2	27	54	10
Total	38	78	13
Percent	29%	60%	10%

Most survey participants ranked an urban style of multi-family residential as their first choice. This design featured a façade of varying high-end materials such as brick, wood, glass and shading devices in a neo-traditional style. The roof is primarily flat but features a more prominent pitched roof on the corner. The ground floor features walkable elements including mixed-use storefronts, pedestrian lighting, large sidewalks, canopies and a clearly identified main entrance. Similarly, a smaller-scale suburban multi-family residential design was the second preference. This contains a mix of brick, wood, and residential

lap siding. It has varying façade features such as window bump-outs, covered front entrances and balconies. The roof consists of alternating roof lines. The building reads as a series of connected townhomes of uniform style. The least preferred style for the multi-family residential was the no frills option. This style featured garages primarily along the ground floor, except for small, recessed areas for the entrances. The materials are monotonous in style and color. The common area consists entirely of concrete, most likely to accommodate access to the garages.

Summary and Considerations of Visual Preference Survey

Overall, the findings of the visual preference survey show participants prefer facades with varied, articulated styles and materials over those with simpler types. Participants also preferred buildings with highly visible and defined entrances over those with front facing garages and hidden entrances. Examples with landscaping and more pedestrian scale amenities ranked higher than those without.

A visual preference survey is one tool to gauge public attitudes and preferences for physical designs. The survey can also identify community preferences for designs that may or may not be available in the community. Most visual preferences surveys consist of a series of images that participants must score according to their preference. The survey used during the street-fair was an abridged version consisting of three types of buildings with three various options - a neo-traditional style, an eclectic or more urban style, and control featuring a building style that is commonly found in the community.

It is important to exercise caution when evaluating the results of a visual preference survey. They are often criticized for placing more emphasis aesthetics and form over function. Participants choices may also be solely based on which style they find most appealing in the photo yet other factors such as housing affordability or geographic restraints may not have

been considered when making selections. Lastly, the survey analyzer must exercise self judgement when reviewing the results and may assign value to the individual design aspects that make up the selected styles (ie. size, form, entrance prominence, materiality, etc.) that participants are not aware would be analysis factors.

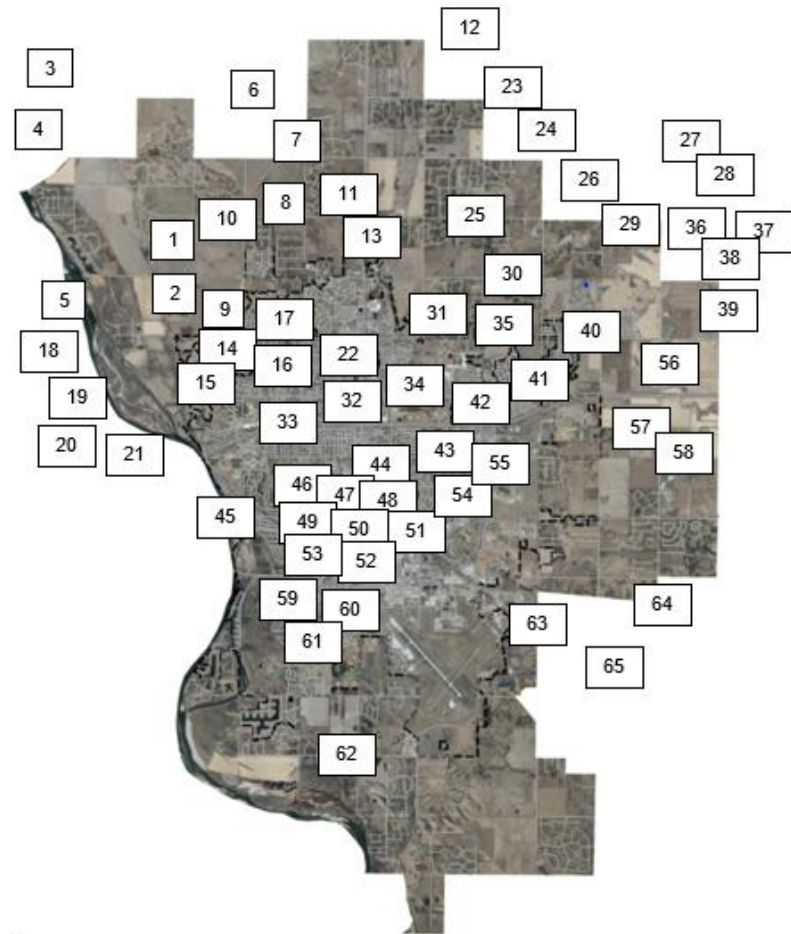
Utilization of this abridged version of a visual preference survey as a public engagement method was successful. It provided a visually captivating and engaging way to capture the interest of street-fair attendees and then inform them about the greater Together 2045 planning effort. The information will be considered in the development of the plan and associated recommendations.

*Feedback
on Polling
Board #1*



Location Placed Comments

On one polling board, participants were prompted to complete the following statement: *"I want to see..."* followed by instructions to place a post-it note with their ideas on a blank map of the City of Bismarck and the surrounding area. The following is a index referenced map of comments recieved.



1	Disneyland
2	Six-Flags
3	Northern Corridor Bridge – North Bismarck to Mandan
4	Another Bridge – connect North Bismarck with Mandan
5	Walkway Bridge to connect Bismarck and Mandan
6	Expanded walking trails in North Bismarck
7	More roundabouts
8	Dispensary
9	Better plumbing
10	No forced annexations in the ETA
11	Bowling alleys
12	Too many bars
13	Homeless shelter
14	Sidewalks
15	Sidewalks
16	Boulevard trees in open space
17	Protect northern coulees; stop catering to developers
18	Need indoor dog park – can get exercise too! in winter
19	Love the roundabout at Rosser & 16 th (<i>Re. a temporary roundabout traffic demonstration</i>)
20	Whole city: Build up, and not out
21	Historic Preservation Incentives x 2
22	Agility aspects introduced to Century Bark Park

23	Flashing left yellow turn lights
24	More Bike / Walk Friendly
25	Indoor Playground
26	Infill projects should respect character of the neighborhood
27	More bump outs and roundabouts especially by schools
28	Agree (with 27)
29	Roundabout on 19 th and 43 rd
30	More ice rinks
31	Stops signs at all 4-way intersections
32	Fill-in/revitalize Gateway Mall and strip commercial
33	More hockey rinks; additional lanes on main roads; new YMCA
34	No more banks
35	Stores for necessary goods like grocery, downtown and urban living
36	No more roundabouts!
37	Roundabouts to make traffic flow better :)
38	More roundabouts
39	Recreation
40	No more flagpole annexations
41	More places to eat
42	More sidewalks on main streets
43	More ice arenas

44	Nondrinking adult recreation center
45	Conserve and protect public riverfront access
46	Stop signs downtown
47	Public plaza downtown
48	Downtown plaza
49	Downtown plaza – great idea :)
50	Better parking
51	Parking
52	More affordable apartment style housing above businesses
53	Pedestrian friendly downtown
54	No roundabout on 43 rd / N 19 th Street (Hay Creek)
55	More ADA compliant activities
56	More parks for kids
57	Fidget store
58	Fidget store
59	Restaurants South Washington and Bike Path along east side of Washington
60	Splash pads
61	Dog park
62	Dog park with activity type obstacles like Mandan
63	More rec areas
64	Too many fast food places – leads to poor health
65	Rope course zip line

Summary of Location Based Comments

Many of the comments received on the map were not necessarily location-specific but more of the participants' views on ways to make the whole community better. Some non-geo specific themes included traffic improvements (stop signs, lighting and roundabouts); preferred development patterns, pedestrian and bicycling connectivity, and more recreational opportunities/areas. There were several themes that were geo-specific: Many users commented on the lack of sidewalks in the Tyler Parkway area in northwest Bismarck. Several comments were received in support of a northern Missouri River bridge crossing to connect Bismarck to Mandan. Multiple people noted a desire to see more dog parks and ice arenas in residential areas around the community. Lastly, multiple comments were made in support of a downtown public plaza. Based on some comments (i.e. fidget spinner stores, Disneyland, Six-Flags) it was evident that these public outreach activities were also successful in engaging youth.

Feedback on Polling Board #2



General Comments

The third polling board provided an open-ended style format for participants to respond to the question: *“What is one thing that should be pursued to make Bismarck a better place in the future?”* The following, in no order, are each comment posted by participants:

- Hanging flowerpots downtown
- Year-round street fairs
- More/Better selection of patio homes
- Develop roads before development
- Roller rink
- More youth friendly indoor activity places
- Safer/Cleaner Downtown
 - ditto! [added to original comment]
- Pollinator gardens + tree/shrubs downtown
- More public art from local artists
 - Yes!! [added to original comment]
- More appealing dog park
- 55+ Active Communities w/ Planned Excursions
- Downtown Community Center: - Relationships – Education
- Make the train depot into a concert center with ice skating rink (in winter) in parking lot area (like Rapid City)
- More green areas w/ creative activities for young
- Indoor Go-Carts
- Rock Climbing Gym
- More places for young adults to enjoy rather than bars
 - Ditto! [added to original comment]
- Actual turn protected signals at major intersections and synchronize traffic lights on major routes
 - yes! [added to original comment]
- Closed loop nature trails. More trails! Bismarck needs to get healthy!
- Facility/organization that handles injured wildlife
- Free water place for kids
- Year-round INDOOR playground
- More street bikes for rent (w/ an app? Lift?)
- Mini Golf!
- Roundabouts and 4-way stops in residential areas
 - yes! [added to original comment]
 - Right of Way does NOT exist [added to original comment]
- Higher speed limits; Less stop lights; Turning Lanes
- Ice skating path
- Drive-in movie theatre
- New restaurants
- Laser tag
- Laser Tag!!
- In-expensive family activities
- Year-round or seasonal place (building) for flea market
 - YES! [added to original comment]
- Stop signs / 4 ways stops put in by Pioneer Elementary and St. Anne Elementary
 - yes! [added to original comment]
- On-line gaming FOOTBALL
- More home
- Public Art
- Green Infrastructure – Protect corridors between parks
- Better access to food banks for the handicap and elderly; maybe a delivery
- Better parking hospital
- Public art
- More efficient use of city resources
- Town Square
- Public space downtown and walking/bike paths through town & north; urban downtown living w/grocery stores
- Bismarck butts [i.e. cigarettes]
- Homeless options -Drug clean up

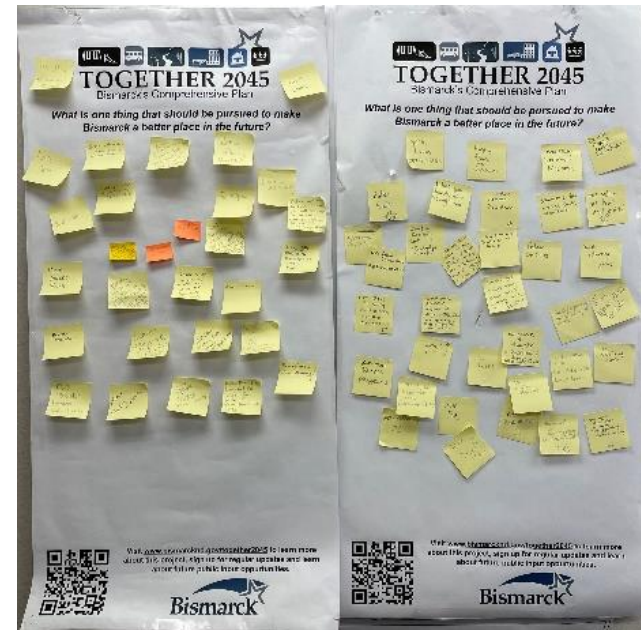
- Low barrier sheltering – other options for sheltering more transients other than United Way
- Downtown infill & housing
- Indoor entertainment for teens in winter – paintball/laser tag, free arcades, coffee bar, place to have fun w/out drugs/alcohol
- Enhanced public access to the Missouri River and riverfront. Please.
- Please, no more banks or credit unions – bring some more fun things
- Better access to mental health care. Better MH facilities. Less wait.
- More bike trails
- Better transit
- Support the arts
- Outdoor skating rinks downtown w/ food trucks
- Downtown public plaza and keep downtown from becoming all vagrants
- More cooperation between political subs
- *Free* City Park w/ splash pad
- More INDOOR & OUTDOOR Tennis Courts
- Public Art – See Loveland Co Vision for public art throughout the City of Bismarck
- More affordable senior housing

Summary of General Comments

Common themes in the responses provided indicate support for indoor and outdoor recreation spaces including a downtown plaza, trails, skating rinks, splash pads, etc. Many participants indicate a desire to see public art in a coordinated manner. Several indicated a desire to provide mental health, addiction services and supportive options for homeless. A desire for more housing options, including affordable housing and diversity of patio homes, was expressed. Traffic comments indicate mixed feelings on roundabouts as well as improved traffic flows and intersection traffic signalization and

safety. Improved transit and access to food was mentioned as mobility limitations. Development related comments indicated a desire to install roads ahead of development, maintain and increase public access to the riverfront, support green infrastructure, better hospital parking, and more downtown style development and infill.

*Feedback
on Polling
Board #3*



Strength, Weakness, Opportunity, or Challenge Comment Cards

Participants were able to also provide feedback using one of four variations of a one question comment cards. These questions were modeled after a common public engagement planning tool. Each card contained one of the following four questions. The responses provided are included in the summary of all Strength, Weakness, Opportunities, or Challenges garnered during the Fall 2021 Public Outreach Activities, included at the end of this report.

Summary of Comment Cards

This activity was the least successful of all the Street Fair participation options. A total of nine comments were provided. However, several of the provided comments were not specific responses to the question asked on the card. Of the

responses, the issue of homelessness and homeless sheltering was the most commonly identified topic. The cards also included an option for participants to provide an email address to be informed about plan updates and future events. This sign-up option yielded three new people's email contact addresses.



Artist Molly McLain works on a glass tile mosaic of the Together 2045 logo while booth volunteers engage with street fair attendees

❖ Kick off Meetings

Horizon Middle School

September 29, 2021

* * *

Wachter Middle School

September 30, 2021

* * *

Online Presentation and Survey

October 1, 2021 – October 31, 2021

Two public kick-off meetings were held on September 29, 2021 and September 30, 2021. The first meeting was held at Horizon Middle School in north Bismarck and the second meeting was held at Wachter's Middle School in south Bismarck. The meetings consisted of a presentation outlining the purpose and scope of the comprehensive plan update as well as past and projected future population and housing growth trends. A video recording of the information presented at the meeting was available online from October 1, 2021 to October 31, 2021 and a survey was provided online that mirrored the in-person meeting activities at the public kick-off meetings.

Eight individuals attended the meeting on September 29th and eleven (11) individuals attended the meeting on September 30th. Over one hundred (110) people viewed the recorded presentation online and seventeen (17) completed the online survey. At each in-person meeting, participants were grouped into two small breakout groups for discussions and activities. Online participation came from individuals within the following zip codes: 58501 (2), 58503 (8), 58504 (6), not indicated (1).



Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Challenges

Participants were asked to identify current strengths and weaknesses of the City of Bismarck, as well as opportunities and challenges the City will face in the next twenty-five years. City of Bismarck planning staff transcribed comments received by participants at the in-person meetings. The responses provided are included in the summary of all Strength, Weakness, Opportunities, and Challenges garnered during the Fall 2021 Public Outreach Activities included at the end of this report.

Land Use Scenario Exercises

An activity was designed to help gather participants input on future land use scenarios to accommodate projected future growth. The following guidelines were provided to participants:

- *You can break the rules! Just explain why.*

- *Place chips on the board to show where new growth, either residential, commercial, industrial, or park/institutional, should occur.*
- *You only get enough chips of each type to represent the amount of growth expected by 2045 at the lowest typical density.*
- *Any chips can be placed on top of each other to represent higher density and/or mixed use, either vertical (uses on top of each other) or horizontal (uses next to each other).*
- *Chips can be placed on top of existing development. Explain how this will work.*

The following graphic depicts chip representation and allocations that were provided to each of the two in-person break-out groups along with a map of the City of Bismarck and the surrounding area. The colored chips were scaled to match the map size so that each represented a quarter section of land if placed only one high. Higher densities and mixed uses were represented by stacking the provided chips.

		2020 Actual Counts in Bismarck	New Expected by 2045	Chip Value (minimum ¼ section density)	Chips Allocated
	Residential	34,000 Homes	12,000 Homes	400 Homes	30
	Commercial	14M SF Floor Area	4.8M SF Floor Area	800K SF	6
	Industrial	1,100 Acres	400 Acres	100 Acres	4
	Institutional	3,200 Acres / ? SF of Floor Area	1,200 Acres of open space, 2.4M SF of Floor Area	120 Acres Open or 800SF of Institutional	13

Land use chip representation and allocation

Participants were also asked to consider development constraints and presented associated maps. These constraints included:

Natural Constraints:

Some areas in the community contain recognized wetlands, are susceptible to flooding, have extreme topographic variation, or are within an area that could contaminate Bismarck's drinking water supply. These areas may be inherently more difficult to development or may be protected by federal regulation that increases the costs of development.

Development Constraints:

Existing development both within and outside of City Limits will limit the potential for new development. While redevelopment is possible where economic conditions allowed, residential subdivisions with smaller lots are very unlikely to substantially redevelopment. On the other hand, there are over 1,800 parcels that are already annexed into the city but not yet developed.

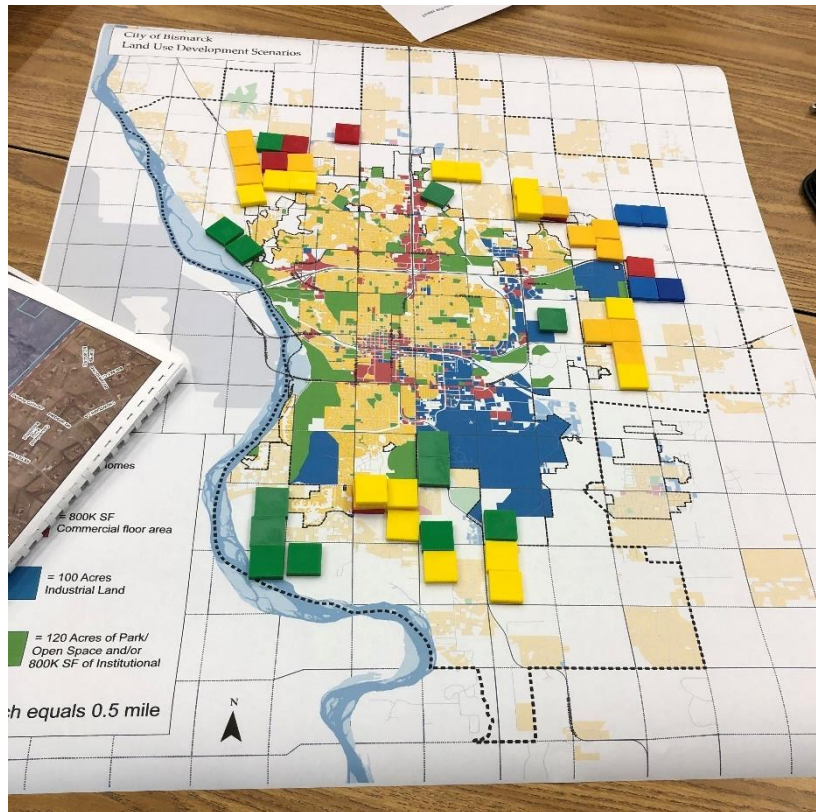
Sewer Serviceability

Bismarck's sanitary sewer system functions most efficiently when it can provide service to an area with effluent flowing downhill to Bismarck's sewage treatment plant. Pumping sewage is possible but adds extra expense. This map shows areas outside of city limits that are easier to provide sewer service or may require significant expense or hardship.

Horizon Group 1

Participants in this group primarily focused on distributing future land uses outside of but in close proximities to the current city limits.

In northwest Bismarck this group preferred single-family residential land uses along with a small mix of commercial space and park/open space/institutional land uses around the intersection of Highway 1804 and 15th Street NW.



In northeast Bismarck, low-density residential and park/open space/institutional was identified in north Bismarck, just to the east of existing development along State Street/Highway 83 around 57th Avenue NW along with more park/open space/institutional land uses. Medium to high density residential development was identified in the area east of Centennial and north of 43rd Avenue NE. Additional low-

density residential was identified in the area currently developing near the Sattler Sunrise and Silver Ranch area.

In east Bismarck along the North 66th Street corridor, industrial, commercial and low-density residential was identified for the area just north of 43rd Avenue NE south to Old Highway 10 with the commercial and industrial uses clustered around the Interstate 94 and a future interchange. Additional park/open space/institutional land use was identified within Section 36.

In south Bismarck, additional park/open space/institutional and low, medium, and high-density residential land uses were preferred, with the higher density residential identified in the area south of East Burleigh Avenue and east of South Washington Street.

Additional park/open space/institutional land uses were shown in the low-lying areas near the Missouri River in north and south Bismarck.

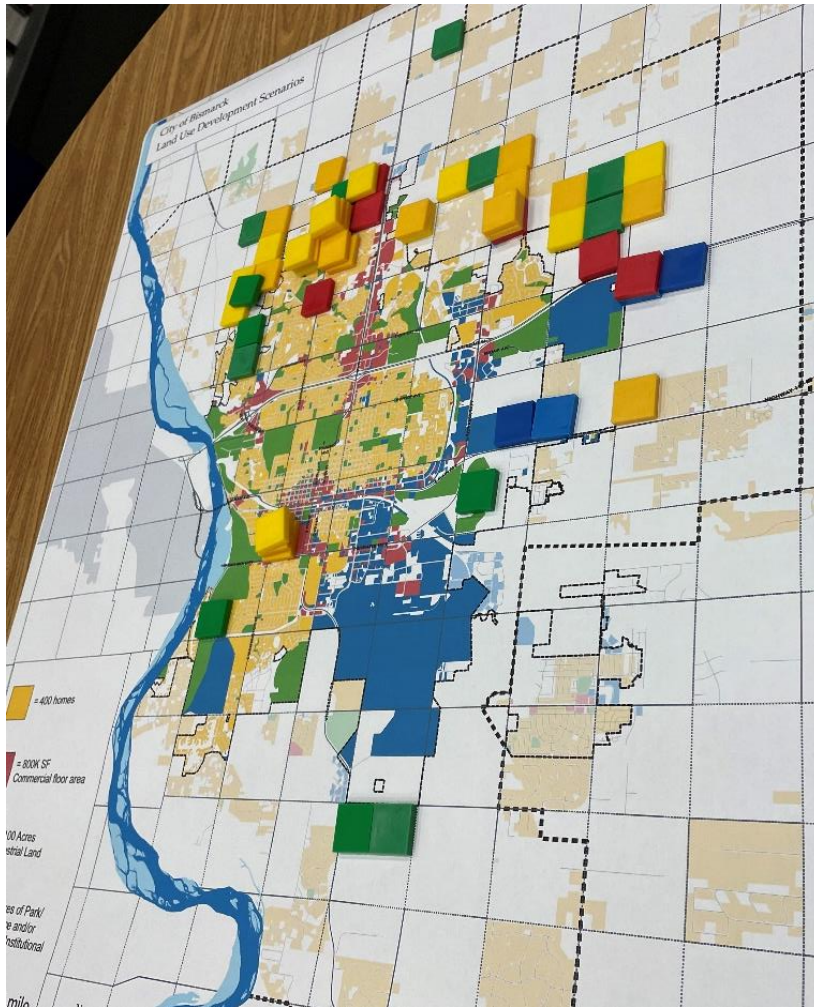
During the exercise, this group's participants indicated a desire for smaller-sized commercial land use chips to indicate more neighborhood style commercial within residential areas. This group noted future needs for elementary schools in the south and northwest areas of Bismarck. They also indicated a desire for more rural residential development in and around the U-Mary corridor along Highway 1804.

Horizon Group 2

Participants in this group primarily focused on future land use distributions outside of, but in close proximity to the current city limits with some higher density residential and infill and redevelopment within central Bismarck.

In northwest Bismarck, participants identified conservation of the Tyler Coulee area as future park/open space/institutional

land use. Low, medium- and high-density residential uses mixed with commercial and park/open space/institutional land uses were identified in the undeveloped areas between the top of the Missouri River bluff, south of Highway 1804, and west of State Street/US Highway 83.



In northeast Bismarck, medium density residential was identified closer to US Highway 83/State street with low-density residential land uses along the north side of 57th Avenue NE and east side of Centennial Road that transitioned to high density residential near 43rd Avenue NE. Some park/open space/institutional land uses were indicated along this corridor.

Additional low-density residential and park/open space/institutional land uses were identified in the Silver Ranch area.

In east Bismarck, south of Interstate 94, participants identified industrial and park/open space/institutional land uses citing that this would be a good area for a recreation park. Additional industrial uses were identified along East Main Avenue as well some low-density residential.

New park/open space/institutional land uses were identified within the existing Missouri Valley Complex as well as near the Missouri River in south Bismarck at the location of the planned Missouri River Day Park.

High density residential infill and redevelopment was identified within the area immediately south of downtown.

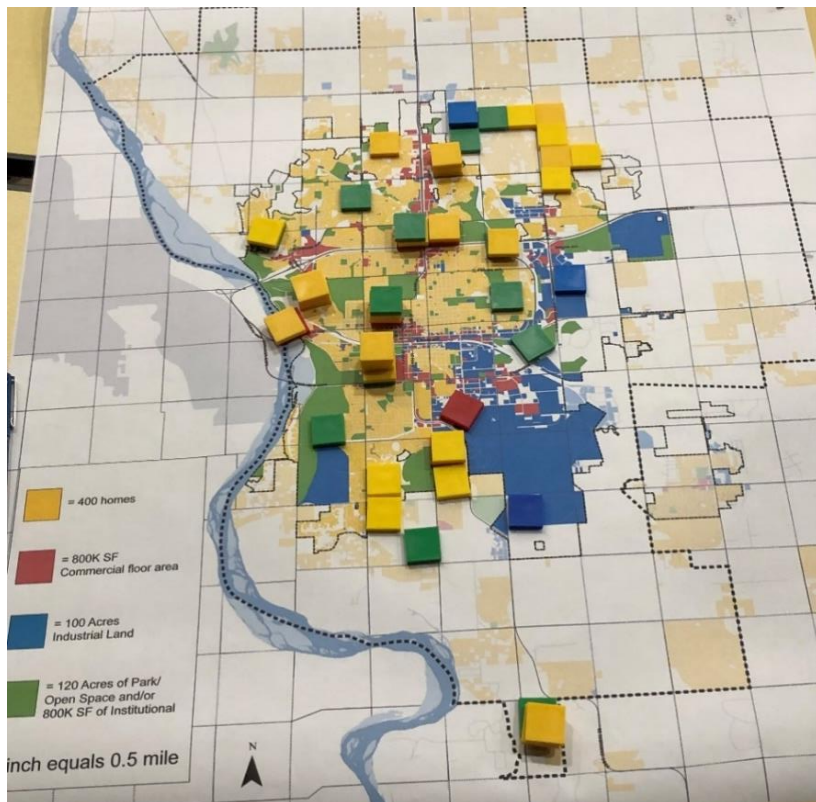
This group noted a desire to see a more master-planned approach for greenspaces. They also indicated a desire for more walkable commercial nodes in residential. Although not represented, redevelopment of the Gateway Mall and Kmart was an indicated desire.

Wachter Group 1

Participants in this group primarily distributed land uses within the current city limits or directly adjacent.

In northwest Bismarck, this group identified mixed low-density residential and park/open space/institutional land uses in the area east of River Road and just north of Burnt Boat Road. Additional park/open space/institutional was identified along the North Washington Street corridor south of 43rd Avenue NE. low-density residential was identified in the undeveloped portions of Boulder Ridge east of North Washington and south of 57th Avenue NE.

Mixed commercial, medium density residential and park/open space/institutional uses were identified for redevelopment of the Gateway Mall and old Kmart locations in north Bismarck.



In Northeast Bismarck, participants identified high density residential in the area just north of 43rd Avenue NE and west of North 19th Street. Additional industrial uses were identified in the area north of 57th Avenue NE and west of the DMVV rail line with park/open space/institutional land uses to the south and east. A strip of low-density residential was identified along the north side of 57th Avenue NE and the east side of Centennial Road connecting to the developing Silver Ranch and Sattler Sunrise developments. Participants identified medium density residential for the area south of Fairview Cemetery and north of Interstate 94.

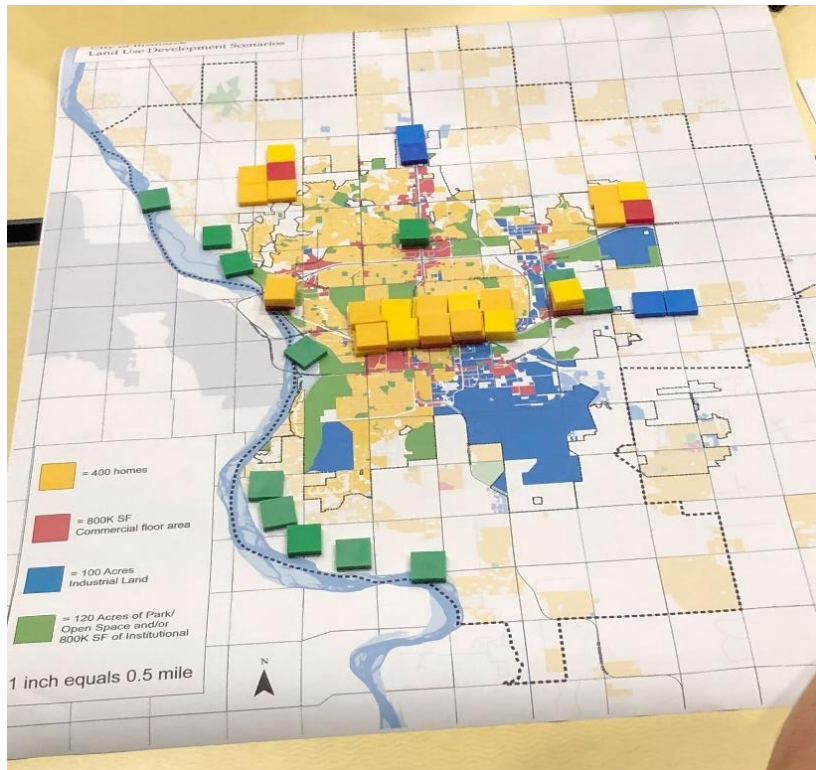
In east Bismarck, additional industrial uses were identified in Section 36 west of North Bismarck Expressway and south of the future extension of East Divide Avenue. Park/open space/institutional uses were identified in the area South of Sleepy Hollow and northwest of the bend of Bismarck Expressway.

In south Bismarck, participants identified Park/open space/institutional uses northwest of the airport, northwest of the intersection of South 12th Street and 48th Avenue SE and south of the Riverwood Golf Course. Industrial uses were identified south of the airport. Low- and medium density residential were identified along the east side of South Washington just north and south of Burleigh Avenue and the east side of South 12th Street north of Burleigh Avenue. Mixed Park/open space/institutional uses and residential were identified at the University of Mary campus.

Wachter Group 2

Participants in this group primarily distributed land uses within the existing current city limits with a strong focus on residential infill. This group indicated the highest concentration of new residential growth should be medium to high density in central Bismarck, north of Bismarck Expressway, south of downtown, between South Washington Street and South 26th Street.

Additional industrial uses were allocated in north Bismarck along the US Highway 83/State Street corridor north of 57th Avenue, and in east Bismarck along the East Main/Highway 10 corridor west of 52nd Street NE.



New greenfield residential development at a low density residential with some commercial uses were identified in northwest Bismarck, north of the developing Elk Ridge neighborhood. The commercial uses were located along the extension of 57th Avenue NE near 15th Street NW.

In northeast Bismarck, low density residential and park open space/institutional uses were identified within the Silver Ranch area. In east Bismarck, medium density residential and

park/open space/institutional uses were identified in Section 36 west of North Bismarck Expressway and south of the future extension of East Divide Avenue.

New park/open space/institutional uses were identified within pockets along the entirety of the Missouri River riverfront as well as in the area around Gateway Mall.

Medium to high density residential as well as park/open space/institutional uses were identified within or near the Bismarck State College campus.

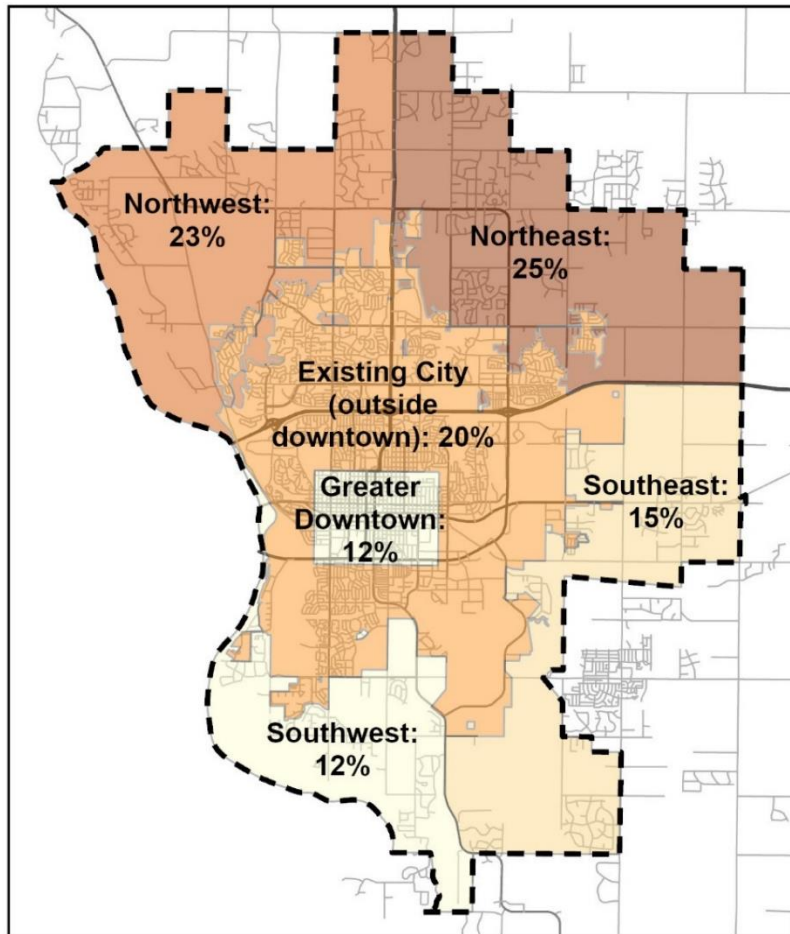
This group indicated that in order to keep the costs of infrastructure and new housing low, it will be necessary to use existing infrastructure and adaptively repurpose/redevelop sites within the community with higher densities. This group also advocated for improved active transportation facilities and avoiding segregated/'Euclidian' zoning.

Online

To accommodate members of the public who could not attend the meeting and provide a COVID-19 safe alternative to in-person meeting, an online poll was used to capture remote participants future land use and community growth preferences. This attempts to mirror the in-person Land Use Scenario exercises. However, staff notes that since each person completed surveys individually instead of in small working groups, the indicated land use distribution results may not have been as participatory since it did not provide a mechanism to allow for conflict resolution between participants.

This online survey asked where new commercial and new residential development should be located. The following maps are an amalgamation of all the responses received online in the survey. Due to the limitations of a online survey format, staff was unable to determine if participants preferred

Where should new residential development be located?



greenfield development patterns that were close to the existing city limits or anywhere within the pre-defined sectors established for the survey.

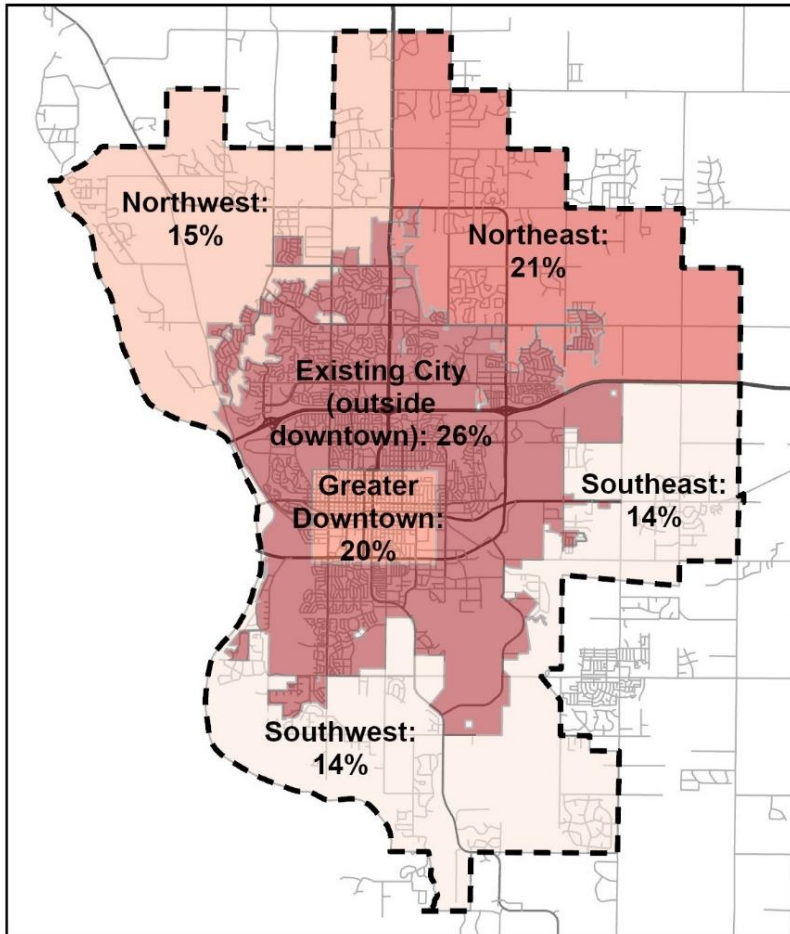
Survey participants indicated the strongest preference for infill residential development within the existing City limits both downtown and outside of downtown (32%). New residential development outside of the city limits was less favored to the southwest and southeast. New residential development outside of the city limits was most favored to the Northeast and was favored second most to the northwest.

A greater percentage of participants indicated support for infill within the greater existing city limits (outside downtown) more than in the greater downtown area and in the areas southwest and southeast of the current city limits. The greater downtown area and areas to the southwest of the existing city limits were favored the least. This may be because respondents believe challenges exist that do not favor development, favorable conditions for residential uses (i.e. Floodplain, limited area available for development, parking) or that the area is geographically smaller in area.

In comparison to residential development preferred distributions, survey participants indicated a more evenly distributed preference for commercial development in each of the pre-defined sectors established for the survey.

Infill commercial development within the existing City (outside downtown) and within the greater downtown made up the majority of the responses indicated (46% combined total). This clearly indicates that participants desire more efficient use of existing infrastructure. New commercial development was less favored outside of the city limits especially to the southeast and southwest areas and more favored in the northeast.

Where should new commercial development be located?

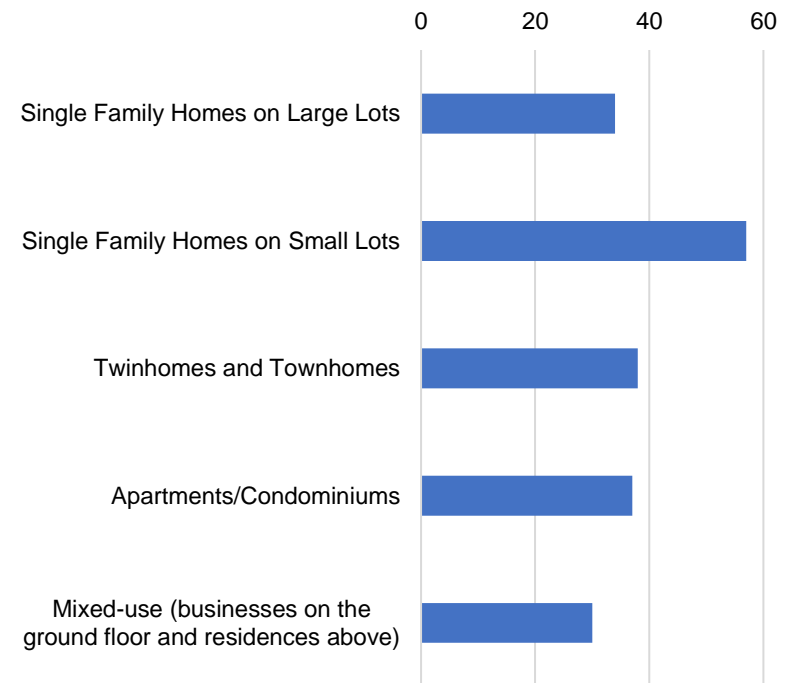


Other Online Survey Notes:

Participants were also asked which housing types they would like to see more of in Bismarck. They were asked to score need for various housing types in Bismarck on a scale of 0 – 100. The following table shows the average score for each.

General comments left during this survey related to being unified as Bismarck, rather than a north and south division, curtailing large lot single-family development that negatively effects the environment, making sure street improvements are made to support development, and removing barriers in zoning to encourage more walkable mixed-use neighborhoods, addressing homelessness, affordable housing and high cost of living relative to wages, and overuse of consultants.

Need for Housing Types in Bismarck



❖ Strategic Meetings

The City of Bismarck Community Development Department provided Together 2045 stakeholders an opportunity to provide public input. These stakeholders included the members of the plans' Technical and Advisory Committee, Bismarck Public Schools – Career Academy students and professional consultants who work in the development community.

Technical Committee

At the regular scheduled meeting of the Together 2045 Technical Committee on October 11, 2021, members were asked to participate in the same Land Use Scenario Exercise that was used during the Public Kick Off events. To facilitate participation in this exercise, the meeting was held in person.

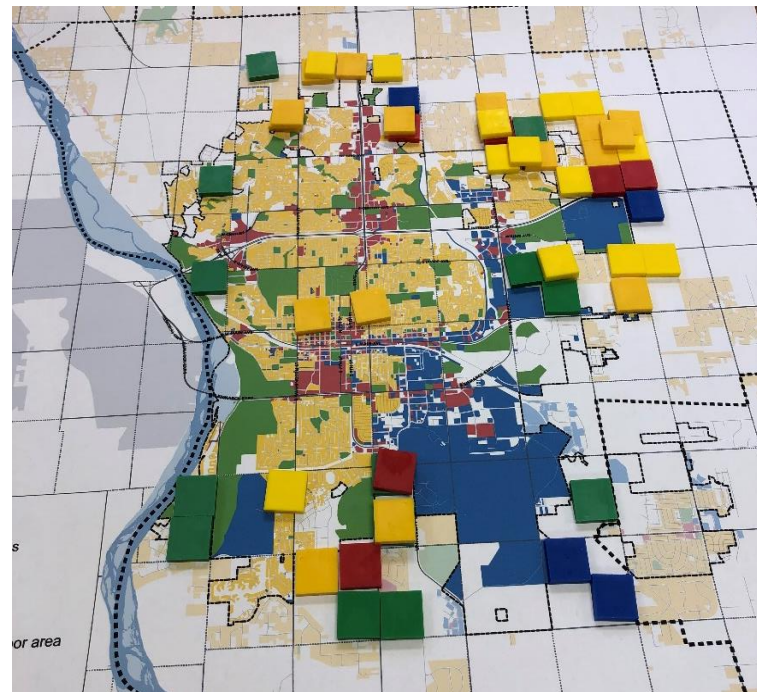
Technical Committee members were also asked to identify the current strengths and weaknesses of the City of Bismarck as well as what opportunities and challenges the City will face in the next twenty-five years. City of Bismarck planning staff transcribed comments received by members at the in-person meeting. The responses provided are included in the summary of all Strength, Weakness, Opportunities, or Challenges garnered during the Fall 2021 Public Outreach Activities included at the end of this report.

Land Use Scenario Exercise

The Technical Committee members were provided the same guidelines and considerations that were provided to the Kick-Off meeting participants for the Land Use Scenario Exercise.

Within northwest Bismarck, very little new development was identified. New park/open space/institutional land uses were

identified in the Tyler Coulee area where a new park is planned by Ducks Unlimited and Bismarck Parks and Recreation, as well as in the undeveloped area to the west of North Washington Street and south of Highway 1804. Medium density residential development was identified south and west of the intersection of North Washington Street and 57th Avenue NW.



Additional low and medium density residential development was identified by this committee in the area on either side of State Street/US Highway 83 south of Highway 1804. New mixed use commercial and residential land uses were

identified in the area behind Hay Creek Shops as well as new industrial uses just to the north.

The primary distribution of land uses is low, medium and high density residential in the northeast area of town with some commercial concentrated near Interstate 94 and mixed commercial/residential and park/open space/institutional land uses east of Centennial and north of the 43rd Avenue NE.

In east Bismarck, the already annexed but undeveloped Section 36 area east of Bismarck Expressway was identified for new park/open space/institutional land uses and residential development. Further east along the 66th Street corridor and outside of the city limits low density residential development was indicated.

In south/southeast Bismarck, additional industrial uses were identified south of the Bismarck Airport and residential and park/open space/institutional land uses were indicated in the area currently occupied by Lincoln Oaks Nursery and south of Burleigh Avenue and west of South Washington Street.

Career Academy

City of Bismarck Community Development Department staff met with students in Bismarck Public Schools Career Academy on November 8, 2021 to garner youth feedback. Students were asked to participate in the same Land Use Scenario Exercise that was used during the Public Kick Off events and asked to identify what the current strengths and weaknesses of the City as well as what opportunities and challenges the City will face in the next twenty-five years. City of Bismarck planning staff transcribed comments received by the students at the in-person meeting. The responses provided are included in the summary of all Strength, Weakness, Opportunities, or Challenges garnered during the Fall 2021 Public Outreach Activities included at the end of this report.

Land Use Scenario Exercise

Students in the Career Academy primarily focused land use distributions outside of the current city limits but still within close proximity to the existing developed areas. In northwest Bismarck, a high amount of park/open space/institutional land uses were identified west of Tyler Parkways and south of 57th Avenue NE. Additional park/open space/institutional land uses were identified within and west of the Promontory Point Development.

Mixed industrial and park/open space/institutional land uses were identified near the intersection of North Washington Street and Highway 1804. The open space was included to create a buffer from existing residential land uses.



Low and medium density residential and mixed commercial/residential land uses were located on either side of State Street/US Highway 83 north of 43rd Avenue NW and south of 71st Avenue NW. Medium density residential and adjacent park/open space/institutional land uses were also identified for the area further north, primarily along the eastern side of the State Street/US Highway 83 corridor.

The highest concentration of new residential land uses was identified in the area around the 43rd Avenue NE corridor between Centennial Road and 66th Street NE. Supporting this concentration of residential was ample park/open space/institutional land uses.

In east Bismarck the entirety of Section 36 and east-adjacent undeveloped land was identified for industrial and park/open space/institutional land uses.

Students indicated some preference for mixed use commercial and residential infill within the downtown area.

In south Bismarck, low and medium density residential was primarily identified for new greenfield developments in a scattershot distributed manner.

Advisory Committee

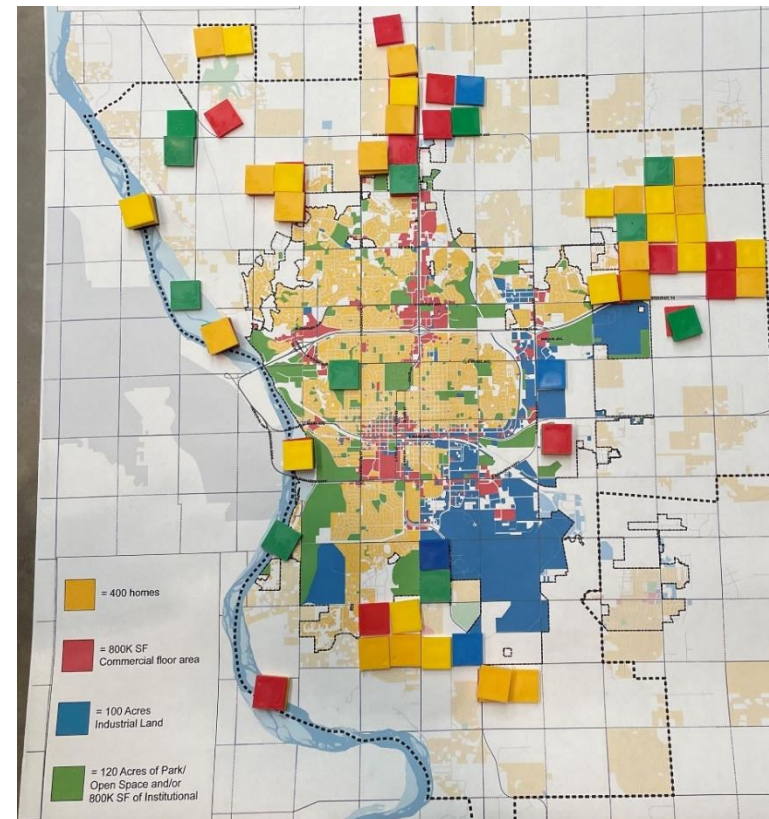
At the regular scheduled meeting of the Together 2045 Advisory Committee on November 18, 2021, members were asked to participate in the same Land Use Scenario Exercise that was used during the Public Kick Off events. The meeting was held in person.

Advisory Committee members were also asked to identify what current strengths and weaknesses of the City of Bismarck as well as what opportunities and challenges the City will face in the next twenty-five years. City of Bismarck

planning staff transcribed comments received by members at the in-person meeting. The responses provided are included in the summary of all Strength, Weakness, Opportunities, or Challenges garnered during the Fall 2021 Public Outreach Activities is included at the end of this report.

Land Use Scenario Exercise

The Advisory Committee members split into two groups consisting of three members each. They were provided the same guidelines and considerations that were provided to the Kick-Off meeting participants for the Land Use Scenario Exercise.



Group 1

Advisory Committee members in this group primarily focused on land use distributions outside of the current city limits.

Northwest of Bismarck, along the Missouri riverfront included mixed low and high density residential/ park/open space/ institutional land uses were identified as well as stand along park/open space/institutional land uses. Mixed commercial and low-density residential uses were identified in the area west of Tyler Parkway around 57th Avenue NW.

In north Bismarck a high concentration of land uses was identified on either side of the US Highway 83 corridor north of 57th Avenue NE. These land uses were primarily low and medium density residential and commercial uses with some adjacent park/open space/institutional and industrial land uses.

The second area of a high distribution of land uses was identified for northeast Bismarck north and south of 43rd Avenue NE. extending to the edge of the Bismarck Extra-Territorial Area. Commercial was identified adjacent to both 66th Street NE and 80th Street NE and a large swath of low density residential with some park/open space/institutional land uses scattered between.

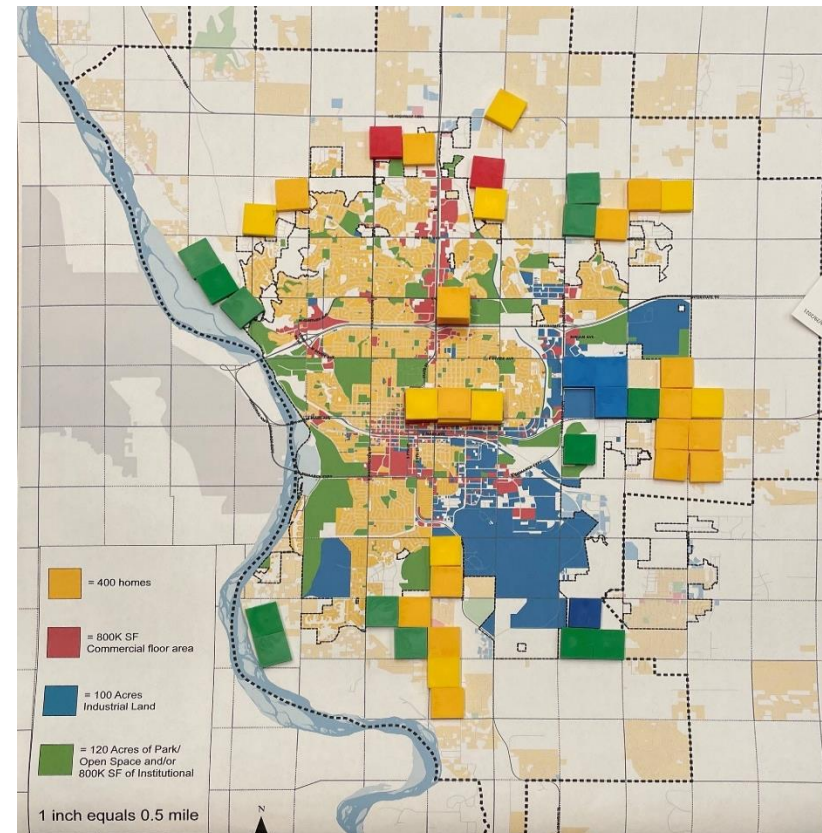
Industrial land uses were identified near the airport and within Section 36 in east Bismarck. New commercial and low-density residential uses were identified in south Bismarck south of Burleigh Avenue. Low and medium density residential was also identified in the area to the south of the Bismarck Airport.

Mixed park/open space/institutional land uses and residential was also identified adjacent to the Missouri river near Sertoma Park and southeast of Bismarck along the Missouri riverfront.

Group 2

Advisory Committee members in this group primarily distributed land uses within the existing city limits as infill and redevelopment, or close-in but outside the current city limits.

Northwest of Bismarck, park/open space/institutional land uses were identified as an extension of the parks and trail system along the Missouri riverfront north of Pioneer Park. Low-density residential was identified along Tyler Parkway south of 57th Avenue NW. In the undeveloped areas of Section 9/Hay Creek Township, commercial and low-density land uses were identified. Overall, this group indicated the lowest amount of new growth/development within the northwest areas.



Northeast of Bismarck, low-density residential and commercial uses were identified in the area just north of 43rd Avenue NE and west of 26th Street N. Additional low density residential was identified in the area further north near 71st Avenue NE. A much larger area of low-density residential was identified north of 43rd Avenue NE. To support low-density residential land uses, additional park/open space/institutional land uses were identified along the east side of Centennial Road.

East of Bismarck, a substantial amount of low-density residential was identified north and south of East Main Avenue/ Old Highway 10 along the east and west side of 66th Street NE. Future industrial uses were identified for entirety of the undeveloped lands in Section 36 west of North Bismarck Expressway and south of the future extension of East Divide Avenue. Park/open space/institutional land uses were identified within the current Missouri Valley Complex and between the future industrial and low-density residential land uses this group identified.

South of Bismarck, park/open space/institutional land uses were identified along the riverfront west of South Washington Street and the western terminus of 48th Avenue SW. Low-density residential uses were primarily identified along the east side of South 12th Street, between University Drive and Oahe Bend with some park/open space/institutional future land uses directly to the west yet east of South Washington and south of East Burleigh Avenue.

The highest concentration of future residential land uses, as well as the only vertical mixed use land uses, were identified within the current city limits, with the highest concentration identified as mixed high-density residential and commercial land uses between East Rosser Avenue and East Boulevard Avenue and between North 7th Street and North 26th Street. The former K-Mart site was identified as mixed high-density residential and commercial land uses by this group. In both of

these distributions, the group noted that these areas could increase density through infill and/or redevelopment.

Development Consultant Group

Planning staff hosted a meeting on December 13, 2021 with local development consulting firm representatives who commonly work with the City and developers on development projects and are well versed on the City requirements, development constraints and developers desire and future plans. Representatives included civil engineers, surveyors, architects, and landscape architects who do work both infill and greenfield developments.

The following issues were discussed:

- Flexibility for the Future Land Use Plan, so residents are aware that plans may change with future revisions.
- Providing more training of appointed officials, so decisions are made based on plans and policies and not only public opinion.
- Outward growth is facing barriers in the future. It is important to consider cost-efficient infrastructure, while recognizing that property owners should not be able to block others from developing.
- Changes to zoning to remove barriers to infill and redevelopment, recognizing that some of this has been achieved through recent actions.
- Discussion about housing market trends and reasons why more affordable and compact housing types are not typically favored by developers. Need for more market research on local housing demand.
- Issues with application of the landscape ordinance.

Detailed notes were taken by City staff and comments received will be used to identify future policy, ordinance and land use changes in Together 2045.

❖ Local Organization Presentations

The City of Bismarck Community Development Department presented about Together 2045 to several local organizations and asked participants to provide feedback to help inform the content of the plan. A short presentation was provided at each to highlight growth trends and forecasts as well as the typical purpose and scope of a comprehensive plan.

Sertoma Club

The Sertoma Club invited planning staff to their July 28, 2021 meeting. Josh Askvig with North Dakota AARP joined planning staff for this meeting. After the presentation Sertoma Club members noted the following comments:

- Senior housing should be placed closer to medical facilities, but downtown is full, and the housing would have to be built upwards
- Areas in north Bismarck contain many hills that makes it difficult to use a bicycle
- Urban sprawl should be better controlled and for less things like one-story office buildings with expansive parking lots
- A minimum building size be enforced as utilities have also become very expensive
- It is concerning to see City transit busses that run empty

AARP Ambassadors

The AARP Age-Friendly 2045 Ambassadors meeting was held remotely via the Zoom platform on September 14, 2021. The meeting was recorded and made available on the AARP-ND YouTube channel. City of Bismarck staff as well as AARP-ND staff members provided a presentation to attendees about the

comprehensive planning effort and highlighted how this planning effort compliments the City recently becoming designated an AARP Age-Friendly community.

One attendee suggested asking about different age and demographic groups within each of the focus groups dedicated to different topics, rather than creating separate groups specifically for aging and youth.

Bismarck Mandan Chamber-EDC

The Bismarck-Mandan Chamber-EDC Local Issues Committee meeting was held in-person on September 14, 2021. City of Bismarck staff provided a presentation to attendees about the comprehensive planning effort and fielded questions from attendees and provided answers about the plans scope, focus and growth projections.

Bismarck Mandan Board of Realtors

The Bismarck-Mandan Board of Realtors met on September 23, 2021. City of Bismarck staff provided a presentation to attendees about the comprehensive planning effort. Attendees did not provide any comments or questions.

Optimist Club

The Bismarck Optimist Club met on December 21, 2021. City of Bismarck staff provided a presentation to attendees about the comprehensive planning effort. Attendees asked general questions about the plan and city developments which were answered by City of Bismarck Planning staff.

❖ Focus Group Meetings

Nine focus groups were convened to generate ideas and review plan content related to specific topics:

- *Missouri Riverfront*
- *Housing*
- *Natural Resources*
- *Arts and Culture*
- *Downtown*
- *Business and Industry*
- *Infrastructure*
- *Public Health & Human Services*
- *Rural Areas*

Each group contained 4-7 members and meetings were moderated and recorded by planning staff. Participants were selected based on an open call on the city website and their indicated willingness and areas of interest. Meetings were held online using the Microsoft Teams video conferencing platform.

Opening Meetings

Opening meetings were held: November 15 - 25, 2021.

The participants were asked to identify what current strengths and weaknesses related to the focus group theme as well as any opportunities and challenges over the next twenty-five years. The responses provided are included in the summary of all Strength, Weakness, Opportunities, or Challenges garnered during the Fall 2021 Public Outreach Activities included at the end of this report.

These groups were also asked to review and prioritize a list of previously identified objectives from adopted plans related to the focus area and identify any new objective for possible inclusion in the plan. The final prioritized list of objectives will

inform what objectives will be carried into Together 2045 and any new objectives necessary to strengthen the community.

Second Meeting

Review meetings were held: April 18 – 27, 2022.

During the winter, planning staff assembled the high-priority goals and objectives generated during the previous focus groups into the elements of Together 2045. The purpose of the second meeting was to review goals and objectives relevant to the focus group subject matter and offer confirmation, revisions, or alternative direction.

Revisions suggested from these meetings were reflected in the Together 2045 draft released in June 2022, and all this draft was distributed to all focus group participants for additional comment.



Example goal prioritization exercise

❖ Land Use Distribution Exercise Summary

As noted in some of the various public outreach activities summarized in this report, a customized Land Use Distribution Exercise was utilized several times to garner community input about future land uses.

Land use is not something most residents spend any considerable amount of time thinking about. However, the amount and location of current and future land uses can be one of the most impactful outcomes for a community and its residents' social, economic, and fiscal well-being. Regulatory decisions based on land use plans may also impact residents' physical and mental wellbeing.

The way land is used is a key factor in how far residents must travel to get to the store, work, or school and how far businesses might travel to deliver goods and services. Land use correlates directly to traffic volumes and movements throughout the community.

As such, successful land use planning must attempt to capture and respect the local attitudes and desires of the community and stakeholders.

The Land Use Distribution Exercise was carefully and thoughtfully developed specific to Bismarck as a public participation technique for the Together 2045 planning process. The activity was tailored to specifically align with the Together 2045 growth projections. Many participants noted the activity felt more like playing a fun game in comparison to the more traditional public input methods such as survey. Staff noted the participatory outcomes that resulted within each group - Individual land use preferences and ideas could and often were counter balanced with other participants views, expertise and/or preferences and all group members active in finding amenable conflict resolution.

The final land use distributions varied greatly between each of the eight (in-person) groups and online participants. However, when reviewing all the resulting groups land use distributions as a collection, the following common themes and desires are evident:

- Between each group, two major attitudes about locating future land uses were prevalent:
 1. Majority within the current city limits as infill/redevelopment with minor distributions identified very close-to, but just outside of current city limits
 2. Majority outside the current city limits with minor distributions identified in specific locations inside the current city limits.
- In all cases, greenfield development was never distributed in a single, spread out, homogenous, or low-density fashion and no one specific area outside the City was preferred over others.
- The distribution of new land outside of the city for future land use needs was always identified close to the current city limits.
- Commonly, wherever an area of undeveloped land currently exists inside the city or primarily surrounded by the city, those areas were filled in with a land use of a similar type and density.
- Park/open space/institutional land uses were commonly identified continuing along the Missouri riverfront and within or adjacent to existing and future residential areas.
- All groups ensured a variety of housing densities were provided at varying scales.
- Location of industrial land uses were commonly grouped together, not placed near current or future residential uses, and strategically identified to be

adjacent to existing industrial uses or freight transportation hubs.

- All groups indicated some preference for mixed uses.
 - Most mixed uses were identified for locations within the current city limits in targeted locations such as Downtown, Gateway Mall, Kmart, the Missouri waterfront.
 - Future land uses identified for areas currently outside the current city limits often included some level of mixed uses. Commercial with either single-, medium-, or high density residential was the most common mixed-use preferences however many groups also favored residential and park/open space/institutional mixed uses.

❖ Summary of SWOC Analyses

Throughout various public outreach events conducted during the fall of 2021, staff asked participants to identify the current strengths and weaknesses of the community as well as opportunities and challenges the community may face in the next twenty-five years. This Strength, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Challenges (SWOC) was a slight deviation on a common planning public input technique known as a SWOT or Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats. City of Bismarck planning staff transcribed and reviewed all comments received by participants at the in-person meetings and reviewed all online submitted comments. The following index key indicates where the identified SWOC was provided.

1	Street Fair
2	Public Kick Off Meeting #1: Horizon
3	Public Kick Off Meeting #1: Wachter
4	Public Kick Off: Online
5	Technical Committee
6	Career Academy
7	Advisory Committee
8	Focus Group: Missouri Riverfront
9	Focus Group: Housing
10	Focus Group: Natural Resources
11	Focus Group: Arts and Culture
12	Focus Group: Downtown
13	Focus Group: Business and Industry
14	Focus Group: Infrastructure
15	Focus Group: Public Health and Human Services
16	Focus Group: Rural Area

Responses provided at the meetings or online are included below and grouped together into various common themes. Many responses were duplicates or similar to other comments and will appear in the following lists the number of times the response was indicated.

Strengths

Governance

- Development process structure²
- City staff³
- Great police department that do a great at public engagement³
- Good intentions of public officials; There is trust of public officials and good city staff³
- Police/Fire/EMS⁴
- Government - At all levels⁴
- Excellent public services⁴
- Friendly, helpful city employees⁴
- Our Police Men and Women⁴
- Collaboration - can work together⁷

Transportation

- Busing exists²
- Great streets⁷
- There is an abundance of off-street parking, and the parking authority has available structures for parking¹²

Community Excellence

- Best city in the state to live in²
- Desirable place to live²
- Pride in property; Maintenance of property²
- Very involved group of civic minded people who are committed to the community³

- Global Neighbors program³
- Friendliness³
- Great place to raise kids³
- Social and cultural community³
- Mostly safe community⁴
- People⁴
- Excellent choice of medical facilities⁴
- Activities Indoors and outdoors⁴
- Quality of living⁴
- Clean⁴
- Community⁴
- Mid-sized city⁴
- Low crime rates⁴
- Low crime⁴
- Small town feel with bigger town amenities⁴
- Cultural advantages⁴
- Outside activities are a strength for Bismarck¹⁰

Land Use/Planning/Urban Design

- Capital located near Downtown³
- Walkable neighborhood schools³
- Equal distribution of economic diversity in neighborhoods³
- Proactive planning⁴
- Manageable growth⁴
- Planning foresight⁴
- Growth⁴
- Steady growth patterns⁵
- Waterfront developments⁷
- Downtown exempt from parking - reduces parking minimums¹²
- Downtown is in the process of adding more units and parking facilities to take cars out of the streets¹²
- The historical downtown Depot built in the early 1900 is in the process of getting more usage¹²
- The zoning code is lenient compared to other cities which allows easier development projects¹²

- Design review process helps maintain the integrity of downtown¹²
- The presence of a Renaissance zone¹²
- Downtown is becoming a full service where residents can work, live and shop¹²
- Children's programming (recreation and cultural)¹⁵
- Adult programming (recreation and cultural)¹⁵
- Public library (building, great programming, and community value)¹⁵
- There is space to grow and the opportunity to determine how we will grow as a community¹⁶
- Lack of light pollution in the rural areas to be able to see the stars¹⁶
- Fewer regulations in the rural areas, such as chicken-keeping¹⁶
- Plenty of space and privacy in the rural areas even as the City grows¹⁶

Community Amenities

- Parks and Rec²
- Park and Rec⁴
- Parks and recreation availability and associated activities²
- Parks District/Trails³
- Park and trail system⁴
- Parks & Trails⁴
- Parks and recreation⁴
- Park Space⁵
- Great parks⁷
- Great parks trails¹⁵
- My daughter says there are a lot of parks to go to. Parks are well utilized¹⁰
- Great multi-use trail system⁴
- Walking trails⁷
- (Riverside Trails) Provide safety as off-street facilities is a strength from adjacent roadways⁸
- Waterfront: Amenities such as volleyball courts⁸

- Waterfront: Provides safe spot for children to hang out with or without parent supervision⁸
- Waterfront: Provides trail interconnectivity from north to south (but as things grow to the north and south, could also be a challenge)⁸
- Well planned green space⁷
- Regional shopping mall near core of community³
- Excellent airport³
- Diversity of entertainment and job opportunities³
- Fine arts and symphony/orchestra³
- Great arts and culture scene⁷
- Good theatre⁴
- Family friendly parks³
- Community gatherings/engagements³
- Medical care center⁴
- Medical facilities⁴
- Medical community⁷
- Healthcare⁷
- The presence of two major hospitals¹³
- Two regional Hospitals / medical facilities¹⁵
- Many arts opportunities exist throughout Bismarck and Mandan – galleries, theaters, park and recreation opportunities, Bismarck Arts and Gallery Association, Art Cooperative, art displayed in buildings throughout community¹¹
- Area is endowed with many organizations that share their musical gifts throughout the community – music events and performances provide opportunities to learn and participate¹¹
- Dakota West Arts Council as an umbrella organization provides a visual and performing arts grant program within the community – Provides grants programs for both public, non-profit and private sector organizations – Lots of traditional arts but also others such as folklore, quilting, etc. – Wealth of diverse arts in the community¹¹

- For community the size of Bismarck, there is a lot to offer for arts and culture¹¹
- The presence of 3 higher education institutions is a driver of innovation and economic development¹³
- Quality of life amenities such as recreation activities along the river draw people to Bismarck¹³
- Good services/hospitals⁴
- Restaurants and Shopping⁴
- Large number of dining choices (if they can survive)⁴
- Chick-fil-A⁴
- Restaurant/Bar variety⁴
- Lots of restaurants⁶

Natural Resources

- Natural beauty and topography³
- River⁷
- Missouri River⁴
- Access to amenities, hunting/fishing etc. both in city and country³
- Missouri River⁴
- The river⁴
- River⁴
- Topography - good for water flow and unique developments⁵
- River⁴
- Scenic river city with numerous beautiful parks⁴
- The hills overlooking the river⁴
- Missouri River - should be kept as publicly owned⁶
- Access to water and sandbars⁸
- Missouri River⁴
- Bismarck has many coulee and creek areas, which are unique situations. With trails coming through the middle¹⁰

Economy

- Economy²
- Resilient economy⁴

- Economic Opportunity⁴
- Small businesses⁴
- Job opportunities⁴
- Energy Resources⁷
- Downtown business owners doing a great job maintaining its vibrance which is unique to this area¹²
- There is a lot of interest from real estate developers especially mixed-used buildings. This extends the business life of downtown¹²
- From an economic development perspective, Bismarck has many resources such as railroads, water, gas pipe, power system all of which are sufficient to support industry¹³
- Post-Pandemic, Bismarck is experiencing an influx of telecommuters/work from home workforce who have moved to Bismarck to enjoy a better quality of life – Most are tired of the “rat race” and want to enjoy a calm quality of life¹³

Education

- Education system²
- Good schools⁴
- Schools⁴
- BSC/University of Mary⁴
- Education choices⁴
- Education⁴
- Great education system⁷
- Secondary education⁷
- BSC/Polytech⁷

Housing

- Bismarck has many houses available for young couples and families. It appears to be the ideal target market segment of Bismarck⁹
- The real estate market is steady, has not fluctuated much over time⁹

Weaknesses

Local Government

- Laws concerning bars and restaurants and limitations on age²
- Providing too many services which is expensive, and cost burdens all demographics; can extremely affect fixed income residents²
- Over reliance on outside funding (Federal\$)³
- Operate in silos⁴
- Government officials⁴
- Taxes/user fees without full involvement of public⁴
- Taxes⁴
- High taxes, water, etc.⁴
- High property taxes and fees⁴
- Lack of information/communication about services⁴
- Extremely high residential property taxes and utilities, esp. water⁴
- Special assessments fees⁴
- Need less people working at Government¹
- State, Fed, City, County / Too much tax¹

Transportation

- Lack of transportation options³
- Road structure; North-South travel is good but limited East-West²
- Biking infrastructure lacking / unable to bike to work²
- Inconsistent/not connected bike infrastructure²
- Can only get around w/ car - sidewalks are limited as well trails, airport and transit⁶
- Terrible sidewalk curbing – needs upgrade³
- Growth beyond what traffic corridors can manage⁴
- North-south traffic corridors⁴

- Traffic, no quick way to go from north to south or south to north⁴
- Lack of north-south travel corridors⁵
- Traffic patterns inadequate for growing traffic⁴
- Lack of connectivity and walkability⁴
- Lack of affordable and extensive air service⁴
- Lack of multimodal transportation options⁴
- Too car-centered⁴ Roads⁴
- Reactive Roadways⁴
- Right of way width for River Road constricted and create some safety concerns at intersections between various modes of transportation⁸
- Constraints with making safe and adequate connections to Mandan⁸
- Unpaved trails and implementation of Bismarck Parks and Recreation Access Audit findings⁸
- Reduce and update uneven trails⁸
- Trails north of existing riverfront system have not yet materialized. The river bottom space should be used. The Legacy Trail has been graded, but it has not been fully improved and is not very well signed. It does not connect, because easements are not available to connect, and it would ideally go from Pioneer Park to Double Ditch¹⁰
- No direct flights to WA/OR/CA (west coast)⁴
- Connections between trails could be much better, so you could get from one to another easily¹⁰
- City is behind the ball on things – example – 80th Street corridor from Main up to the County shop¹⁴
- Need to close “gaps” within trail system. In particular, within northwest Bismarck¹⁵
- Improve acceptance of bike commuters (and bike facilities) within the community¹⁵

Community Excellence

- Reluctance to accept change⁴
- Attitudes about change/new things/new people³
- Perception that Bismarck is good for raising families but not a lot of other things to do³
- Resistant to change³
- North/South city wide divide⁴
- How Bismarck is perceived culturally by the rest of the country; lack of diversity; lack of culture³
- Prejudice, esp. toward Native Americans, persons of color, immigrants⁴
- Lack of consideration for older people / people with disabilities needs to participate⁴
- Improve cultural acceptance of other groups of people. Unfortunately, the community is not very welcoming¹⁵
- Lack of community pride (lots of litter in public places / facilities)¹⁵
- Lack of respect for others / community neighbors¹⁵
- Land Use/Planning/Urban Design
- Sprawl – Both Commercial and Residential³
- Lack of thought and creativity put into a lot of developments³
- Development maybe too structured²
- Need flexibility with land use/zoning²
- Need to help guide development with existing developers to help diversity in neighborhoods for various economic levels (affordability and housing types)²
- Not comfortable with new ideas, new/different building types, increase in density; Nimbyism³
- Expensive growth patterns³
- Visual aesthetics⁶
- Infrastructure⁴
- Development stretching infrastructure⁴
- Over extended infrastructure⁴

- Way too much native prairie being destroyed for monstrous and useless lawns; disgusting urban sprawl⁴
- Lack of industrial zoning⁴
- Urban sprawl⁴
- Too much sprawl⁴
- Neighborhood participation in changes being proposed⁴
- Underdeveloped Downtown⁴
- Lack of Public Spaces Downtown¹
- Steady growth does not instill ethos of change⁵
- City as an organization is not in control of how city develops/developers and market primarily control growth⁵
- Need to figure out city's growth philosophy (examine Fargo method). Put in Roads and get easements and get easements in ETA so we are prepared to grow⁷
- Examine whether contiguous growth is a good approach - other cities do not follow that philosophy⁷
- Consider impacts of Lincoln example in which they did not want to grow and now do not have a sufficient tax base⁷
- Allow development in areas that aren't currently serviceable by infrastructure and examine ways to incorporate them when city gets there⁷
- Need to examine models for how to handle rural areas⁷
- As the city grows annexing and redeveloping small (2.5 acre) lots will be difficult⁷
- Work with County to ensure high density rural developments are allowed⁷
- Allow decentralized sewer systems and investigate/research misconceptions⁷
- Rural water easements may need to be reworked - may prohibit City from taking over⁷
- Corp of Engineers may be concerned with development activities. The water-based activity (docks, marinas, etc.) can be permitted but building construction on wetlands is problematic⁸
- Lack of Children in Downtown shows that it is not family friendly¹²
- Downtown not family friendly, not stroller friendly¹²
- There is not enough interest for developers to come to downtown Bismarck because of lack of sufficient/lucrative incentives. There are cities offering up to 15 years tax free incentive programs for developers. There could be an improved public-private relationship to accelerate real estate development¹²
- Many downtown businesses and buildings are not ADA compliant – they have step(s) at the entrance which is not conducive for those in wheelchairs and/or children in strollers¹²
- Lack of sufficient Tax increment Financing (TIF) options for downtown developers¹²
- Better communication between business stakeholders- putting together a comprehensive economic development plan that can potentially be used to cohesively guide the future actions of the business community and especially new businesses that have an interest in Bismarck¹³
- Periodic meetings to inform business owners of new market changes/opportunities and address pressing issues¹³
- An urban growth area is bumping right up to the rural areas, and there are challenges in determining which areas should facilitate urban growth and which areas should remain rural¹⁶
- Some utility/industrial uses already existing in the rural areas, and development will need to be attentive to this¹⁶
- Infrastructure development is expensive, and the capacity of the existing system is being extended¹⁶
- Apple Creek Township is facing pressures from both Bismarck and Lincoln. Mediation between different

interests can be very difficult and drawing a hard line to avoid conflicts can be beneficial¹⁶

Community Amenities

- Entertainment venues/options³
- Need more family activities²
- Need more things to do here: entertainment, wintertime activities, and venues for people under 21²
- Recreational facilities not keeping up with growth²
- Gateway Mall³
- Underutilization of existing parks³
- Sports facilities⁴
- Lack of childcare⁴
- Lack of Public River Access Options⁴
- Need more indoor recreation opportunities⁴
- Affordable entertainment⁴
- More indoor activities such as laser tag, skating, bowling alleys, indoor community gardens/greenhouses⁶
- Better amusement park⁶
- More shopping opportunities (bigger and more options)⁶
- Arcades w/out booze⁶
- More options for activities such as Dungeons and Dragons, video and card games⁶
- More unique programming in outdoor spaces⁸
- The proliferation of boating and pontoons is a direct correlation to the volume of users. Would be less concentrated if more access points available to spread out the volume⁸
- Demand for riverfront park shelters⁸
- Ensure restroom availability especially in consideration of location to other amenities (shelters and playgrounds in new park expansion)⁸
- Aging infrastructure for the arts – example Belle Mehus – parking and structure itself¹¹

- People that have mobility or hearing disabilities have difficulties participating in arts/culture activities-for example, capitol is not accessible-Need to make sure places are accessible to all¹¹
- Need more performing art spaces. Accessible arts programs for all – ages, abilities, income levels¹¹
- Desire for arts and culture in community – more people are showing up for these types of events¹¹
- Need more funding for the arts – more need than there is funding¹¹
- Sustainability for arts/culture– charging fees to attend/participate to sustain organization, but also need to keep affordability in mind¹¹
- Can only find majority of events on Facebook. Need more physical/digital advertisement or knowledge of events¹
- Lack of affordable childcare¹³
- Although there are two hospitals, one of them needs to be ‘revived’¹³
- Access to behavioral healthcare can be improved¹⁵
- Lack of outpatient / detox facilities for impaired patients (Social and acute detox service in the works)¹⁵
- Need for homeless medical and respite care¹⁵
- Lack of affordable (quality) childcare¹⁵

Natural Resources

- Topography - sometimes difficult to provide services⁵

Economy

- Poverty levels too high⁴
- Lack of reliable, good employees⁴
- Jobs (public and private) don’t pay to keep up with cost of living increases (housing, food, etc.)⁴
- Large employers⁴

- Lack of construction contractors drive up labor costs and end of supply line distribution networks increase material costs⁹
- Hard to find service employees⁶
- Location: struggle to attract industry because Bismarck is a logistically challenging option¹³
- Climate: A major winter storm could easily disrupt the supply chain for days or even weeks¹³
- Explore ways of tapping into the talent of young workforce¹³
- The local airport needs more destination points and airline choices¹³
- There are a lot of condos that are extremely difficult to sell¹³
- Staffing shortage of healthcare workers¹⁵

Education

- Schools built on major arterial streets and greenfields³
- High schools are adding on performance venues, but community needs more venues in central community that is more modern performance space¹¹

Housing

- Lack of affordable housing⁴
- Homogenous housing options⁴
- Affordable housing⁴
- Affordable housing missing in the community. People not likely to move to Bismarck if they cannot afford housing¹³
- It is challenging for land developers to build affordable housing because of the high lot prices and building material costs¹³
- Average day for a property on the market is about 30 days and the average price is about \$313,000. Housing is become more unaffordable for most people in Bismarck.

The inventory is limited, this trend is also being experienced across the nation⁹

- Expensive housing⁴
- One-level housing in short supply⁴
- Older houses near downtown - old and sketchy looking⁶
- Not enough patio homes/accessible available⁹
- Bismarck lacks niche and/or tailored housing products for the retirees, older adult, and divorcees and young professionals without children. These people need and benefit from very specific housing needs with a social dynamic such as front porch homes or community gathering spaces that encourage communal interactions⁹
- Lack of affordable accessible housing for those with disabilities⁹
- It's a struggle to keep the costs low enough for houses to be affordable because of the cost and availability of materials and labor⁹
- Land is not cheap enough for property developers to incentivize developers to provide more affordable housing⁹
- The redevelopment and revitalization of downtown will make homes less affordable⁹

Other

- Crime/Drugs⁴

Opportunities

Local Government

- Public Health next to Public Works will be beneficial³
- Consider how we pay for things without adding more tax burdens²
- Local funding / cannot rely on Federal \$³
- Rental policy protections³

- Non-government answers to public problems - additional education of the public is required³
- Stronger coordination among political subdivisions⁴
- City of Bismarck Citizen Academy (help promote City programs, understanding and pride in the community)¹⁵
- Increased community partnership collaboration between public and private / non-profit sector – result of pandemic¹⁵

Transportation

- Trail from Downtown to Missouri riverfront trails³
- Better transit including bus rapid transit and downtown circulator³
- Walkability growth⁴
- Park and trail connectivity⁴
- Airport demand⁴
- Street/Expressway improvements⁴
- Bike riding facilities⁸
- Ability to expand amenities such as bike rental facilities⁸
- Many trail connections provide access but paving some unpaved trails may be needed to make it more accessible⁸
- Connection of Legacy Trail in the future, and also a loop around the city¹⁰
- Mature street trees slow traffic along roadways. There is a safety aspect in residential¹⁰

Community Excellence

- Continue to build awareness and support Bismarck Global Neighbors³
- Better incorporation with United Tribe Technical College into community³
- Increased collaboration – increase opportunities for collaboration and focus on hearing variety of different voices and perspectives²
- Young people moving back⁴
- Integration of people who don't speak English⁴

- Population growth⁴
- Growth⁴
- Elderly population is healthy and financially strong⁴
- Growth⁴
- Embracing the aging community⁴
- Larger numbers of older residents who have special needs but remain hidden⁴
- Making city better for the elderly makes it better for families⁴
- To be able to grow the number of citizens or start dying as a town⁴
- Population growth⁴
- Chance to be family- and age-friendly community⁴
- Retention and recruitment⁷
- Support of local foods (could open up a lot of opportunities for local food providers)¹⁵
- Blue zones educate community in healthy lifestyle choices (food and exercise)¹⁵
- Artist in residence program – short term project that engages children – pop-up idea – gets kids involved in art early on¹¹
- Indigenous community in Bismarck is not well-represented in the arts. Indigenous arts tend to be thought of as crafts – but there is an opportunity to elevate that work to art. Indigenous muralists example – issue comes up in discussions on public art¹¹
- Formation of a condo association-association as an umbrella organization for condo associations with limited capacity.¹³

Land Use/Planning/Urban Design

- Fill in areas adjacent to flag-pole annexed properties²
- Gateway Mall and Kmart – Repurpose and Infill³
- More variety of housing types³

- More missing middle housing³
- Entice agencies like Missouri Slope (assisted living) to partner as a redeveloper³
- Change public opinion on different kinds of development by “proving it”³
- Finding industrial property that is priced fairly⁴
- Seamless development (commercial)⁴
- Create neighborhood type development⁴
- Provide rehab tax incentives for properties built pre-1975 and get the word out⁴
- Riverfront development for public and commercial uses⁴
- More neighborhood commercial uses (Not big box stores)⁴
- Infill⁴
- Continued manageable growth⁴
- River development for public access like dining/recreation⁴
- Downtown development⁴
- Increased potential for development of greater cultural experiences, focused in the city proper (Take a lesson from Fargo)⁴
- Business growth⁴
- More walkable neighborhoods with services like a grocery store⁴
- Lots of room to grow⁷
- Waterfront⁷
- Neighborhood community development⁴
- Development along the river⁴
- Infrastructure⁴
- New models of change - trying a new development pattern will help entire community⁵
- More mixed commercial, school and park neighborhood nodes⁵
- Better integrated transit into developments (i.e. park and ride)⁵
- School and transit collaboration/partnership (See Minot ND model)⁵
- Changes to zoning to encourage more profitable neighborhoods⁵
- Define maximum lot sizes and maximum parking requirements⁵
- Rational nexus to bring some commercial to program and enhance natural areas (hotels, entertainment, etc.)⁸
- Tree species should be considered carefully from the perspective of climate and pests. It can be overwhelming for the average homeowners. Also grasses. Guidelines for builders¹⁰
- Tree planting policy with new development would help create a greener city¹⁰
- Public arts program/commission within community. Public art plays into economic impact – allows people to slow down, take in their surroundings, have a sense of place- has a positive impact to community¹¹
- Be more proactive about arts – minimum standards of agreement – better to get concurrence up front rather than after art has been installed¹¹
- Encourage developers to incorporate art into their developments (visual arts)¹¹
- Downtown business owners are interested in including murals – maybe take that idea city-wide¹¹
- Incorporation of arts into parks – could be added throughout park system¹¹
- Establish a standard process of how off-street parking is made available in conjunction with real estate developers in the downtown area-having a portal or office that could work with developers to guide through the process -without monetary gain¹²
- Incentives to remodel condos and put them back on the market for under 200k¹³

- Change may require the City to look at things (infrastructure) differently¹⁴
- City should be taking a stance on where development is allowed – directed toward available services – to be equitable, city needs to quit putting money into projects that don't last their useful life because of needed upgrades¹⁴
- City needs to identify areas with lower cost/higher return and direct developments to those areas – city looking at cost benefit for city and public¹⁴
- City needs to develop 30 or 50-year plan to inform development community¹⁴
- Investigate a dual water system for north Bismarck; This would create a duplication for a period of transition, but could be done; would not be additional phase to existing system, but a new system – same process more or less and would not cash flow immediately, but every project after that would contribute and is a good from a financial equity standpoint¹⁴
- The new development can match the existing surroundings and create transitions away from rural residential areas¹⁶
- Consider underground reservoirs to provide water supply for future urban development¹⁶
- Set expectations of rural residential residents of what will be urbanized and what will remain rural through the plan¹⁶
- Aesthetics and green space should be considered in all new development¹⁶
- Efficient planning should be connected to infrastructure, with assumed densities within these areas to pay for growth and provide affordability¹⁶

Community Amenities

- More places for people under 21³
- Winter activities such as ice castles, outside Winterfest²
- More seasonal activities²

- Do more things to help change people's mindsets about winter²
- Provide more things for people to do²
- Attract more people²
- Indoor water park (either public, private or partnership)²
- Embrace "Build it and they will come"²
- Support public opportunities for watercraft rentals⁴
- Parks and recreation⁴
- Community facilities⁴
- Improved Riverfront⁴
- Mazes - Consider changing the maze or creating a mechanical, user changeable version⁶
- Protected safe swimming and kayak launches could be a opportunity⁸
- Amphitheater⁸
- In Austin, TX there is a place to rent paddleboards and kayaks. It was easy to find¹⁰
- Programming for winter months with areas conducive to cross country skiing⁸

Natural Resources

- Preserve LOTS of green space⁴
- Tourism opportunities are & could be tied to waterfront⁷
- Enhance what is existing and bolster riverfront by adding more undeveloped areas⁸
- Promote the river's heritage and history by preservation of natural river features and landscape opposed to commercialization or residential development⁸
- Programming could focus on large preservation of natural⁸
- Partnerships with other organizations, such as Ducks Unlimited¹⁰
- Topographical challenges along the Missouri River bluffs or in the floodplain. This will maintain scenic rural areas

Economy

- With all the "human" growth, presumably more jobs⁴
- Attract medical jobs⁴
- Welcome or detract new workers that might be different than current citizens⁴
- Chance to be an education destination⁴
- Economy⁴
- Having enough people in the workforce⁴
- Higher paying jobs⁴
- Bring more out-of-state business, Encourage more local business¹
- Primary Sector businesses⁷

Education

- Engage students to help prevent brain drain³ Attract manufacturing jobs⁴
- To lose or keep regional medical center status⁴
- Chance to be an employment & entertainment destination⁴
- University of Mary graduates⁴
- Schools⁴
- Polytech model - build workforce⁷
- Technological changes that are unimaginable by the public today⁴
- Bismarck State College & University of Mary increased presence⁴
- Interest in downtown from Bismarck State College & University of Mary is a good opportunity for the overall development of downtown¹²

Housing

- More homeless shelters¹
- Appealing to a younger generation living downtown⁴
- Housing development⁴
- Additional homeless and low-income housing on the north side of town¹
- Affordable housing⁶

- Explore an alternative home ownership structure such as housing cooperatives which might be a good entry point to home ownership-Homeowners typically do not own their units outright; each resident is a shareholder in the co-op itself-This allows homeowners to build equity for their first home
- City should be more proactive with occupants' rights³

Challenges

Local Government

- Provide rehab tax incentives for properties built pre-1975 and get the word out⁴
- Partnerships with other organizations, such as Ducks Unlimited¹⁰
- Public arts program/commission within community. Public art plays into economic impact – allows people to slow down, take in their surroundings, have a sense of place-Has a positive impact to community¹¹
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- Increased community partnership collaboration between public and private / non-profit sector – result of pandemic¹⁵

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- Trail from downtown to river³
- Better transit including bus rapid transit and downtown circulator³
- Park and trail connectivity⁴
- Airport demand⁴

- Street/Expressway improvements⁴
- Better integrated transit into developments (i.e park and rides)⁵
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- Many trail connections provide (riverside) access but paving some unpaved trails may be needed to make it more accessible⁸
- Connection of Legacy Trail in the future, and also a loop around the city¹⁰

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- Larger numbers of older residents who have special needs but remain hidden⁴
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- To be able to grow the number of citizens or start dying as a town⁴

- Population growth⁴
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- Support of local foods (could open up a lot of opportunities for local food providers)¹⁵
- Blue zones (educate community in healthy lifestyle choices (food and exercise)¹⁵

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- Entice agencies like Missouri Slope (Assisted Living) to partners as a redeveloper³
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contribute and is a good from a financial equity standpoint¹⁴

- Plenty of space and privacy in the rural areas¹⁶
- The new development can match the existing surroundings and create transitions away from rural residential areas¹⁶
- Consider underground reservoirs to provide water supply for future urban development¹⁶
- Set expectations of rural residential residents of what will be urbanized and what will remain rural through the plan¹⁶
- Aesthetics and green space should be considered in all new development¹⁶
- Efficient planning should be connected to infrastructure, with assumed densities within these areas to pay for growth and provide affordability¹⁶
- Lots of undeveloped space to develop appropriately and creatively⁵
- Ready for more people – new housing/developments⁶
- Developable Land⁷
- Require a certain amount of greenspace with new development – Research Denver example where over the years has produced ample open space¹⁰

Community Amenities

- More places for people under 21³
- Winter Activities such as ice castles, outside Winterfest²
- More seasonal activities²
- Provide more things for people to do²
- Indoor water park (either public, private or partnership²
- River development for public access like dining/recreation⁴
- Increased potential for development of greater cultural experiences, focused in the city proper-(Take a lesson from Fargo)⁴
- Parks and recreation⁴
- Community facilities⁴

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- Mazes – Consider changing the maze or creating mechanical, user changeable version⁶
- Bike riding facility⁸
- Ability to expand amenities such as bike rental facilities⁸
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Natural Resources

- Preserve LOTS of green space⁴
- Development along the river⁴
- Waterfront⁷
- Promote the rivers heritage and history by preservation of natural river features and landscape opposed to commercialization or residential development⁸
- Programming could focus on large preservation of natural⁸
- Enhance what is existing and bolster riverfront by adding more undeveloped areas⁸
- Tree species should be considered carefully from the perspective of climate and pests. It can be overwhelming for the average homeowners. Also grasses. Guidelines for builders¹⁰
- Tree planting policy with new development would help create a more green city¹⁰

- Mature street trees slow traffic along roadways. There is a safety aspect in residential¹⁰
- Topographical challenges along the Missouri River bluffs or in the floodplain. This will maintain scenic rural areas even as the City grows¹⁶

Economy

- Finding industrial property that is priced fairly⁴
- With all the "human" growth, presumably more jobs⁴
- Attract manufacturing jobs⁴
- To lose or keep regional medical center status⁴
- Chance to be employment & entertainment destination⁴
- Business growth⁴
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- Economy⁴
- Having enough people in the workforce⁴
- Higher paying jobs⁴
- Technology changes that are unimaginable by the public today⁴
- Bring more out-of-state business, Encourage more local business¹
- Primary Sector businesses⁷
- Retention and recruitment⁷
- Tourism Opportunities⁷

Education

- Engage students to help prevent brain drain³
- Better incorporation with UTTC into community³
- University of Mary graduates⁴
- Chance to be education destination⁴
- Schools⁴
- BSC & University of Mary increased presence⁴
- Polytech model - build workforce⁷

- Interest in downtown from BSE and UMary is a good opportunity for the overall development of downtown¹²

Housing

- City should be more proactive with occupants' rights³
- Rental policy protections³
- Appealing to a younger generation living downtown⁴
- Housing development⁴
- Additional Homeless and Low-Income Housing on the North Side of Town¹
- Affordable housing⁶
- Explore an alternative home ownership structure such as housing cooperatives which might be a good entry point to home ownership – Homeowners typically do not own their units outright; each resident is a shareholder in the co-op itself-This allows homeowners to build equity for their first home⁹
- Redevelop older neighborhoods, it's becoming increasingly expensive to develop on large suburban lots-There might however be some push back from the neighbors if density is increased-This however needs to be encouraged and embraced for the overall health of the community as people are increasingly looking for properties close to downtown and schools⁹

❖ Music on the Missouri Event

Keelboat Park Bismarck

July 8, 2022



The Music on the Missouri event was the first public outreach event after a full draft plan release to the public of the plan on the Together 2045 website. The event was organized by Dakota West Arts Council to highlight arts and physical activity on Bismarck's riverfront.

Planning staff held a Together 2045 booth for the duration of the event. Content from the draft, including goals and objective text and several plan maps, was displayed on kiosks. The event was well-attended, and staff were able to discuss the plan and distribute flyers to numerous attendees. Because of

the focus of the event, comments tended to related to outdoor activity and the arts

General Comments

- A trail along the entire Missouri River
- Have igloos, more water parks, and more biking trails
- Have a zip line 150 feet in the sky
- Bike trail up River Road
- More biking and walking access, especially bike trails separate from vehicle traffic (safer)
- Trails with surface smooth enough for roller blades
- Walkability-focused design
- Public spaces that do not need to evolve around profit
- Purposeful architecture
- Connected safe trail for bicyclists and pedestrians to use throughout the city
- Indoor and outdoor rinks (for roller-skating !)
- A roller skating rink!
- Easily accessible and safe walking spaces for all
- Indoor rock climbing and mini golf
- Build a music venue!!!
- Roller-skating
- Room that “mimics” summer to help with depression during the winter
- Public square downtown
- Bike/ped path connecting downtown to riverfront to historic railway and pedestrian bridge.

❖ Public Review Meeting

City-County Building | Tom Baker Meeting Room

July 20, 2022

A public meeting to review the first full draft was promoted by press release, flyer at the Music on the Missouri Event, email to stakeholders, Facebook, and the city website. Not including city staff, eleven people were in attendance.

The itinerary for the meeting was intended to facilitate informal discussion, while presenting highlights from the draft plan

5:30 PM	Open House
6:00 PM	Presentation
6:30 PM	Q & A / Group Discussion
7:00 PM	Open House
8:00 PM	Closing and Thank You

The 20-minute formal presentation was televised by Dakota Media Access and available for review through their website after the meeting.

Comments/Questions received from attendees:

- Concern with the idea of mixing neighborhoods together. Sometimes people who are older may require different services than young families.
- Desire to see infill and new development on the fringes treated equitably. Sales tax is a reasonable means for

supporting growth, but it is only currently used to support fringe development. It should also support infill. A committee could be created to oversee economic development actions throughout city. Would like to see implementation steps in the plan, with concrete actions that can be achieved in the next few years.

- Question about whether growth projections are still accurate, with increasing interest rates on mortgages.



❖ Public Meeting Presentations

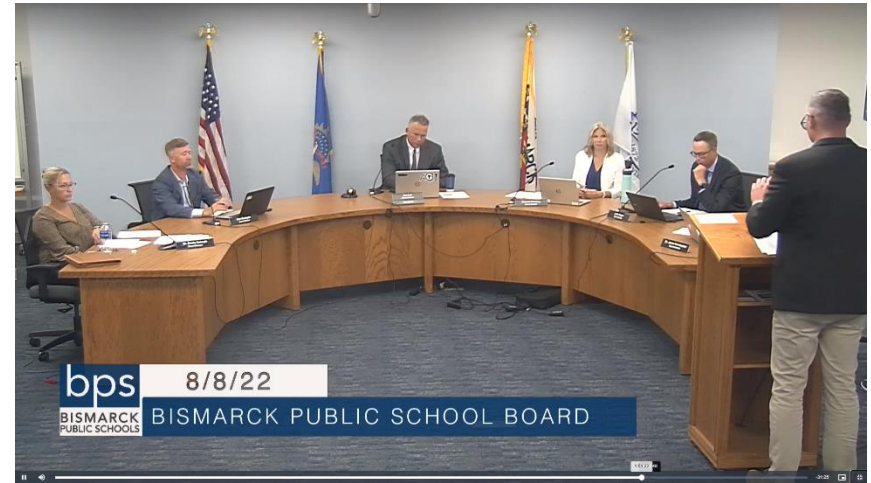
City planning staff joined the public meetings of partner political subdivisions to briefly describe the draft plan and offer to accept any comments.

A presentation and discussion was held at the following meetings:

August 1	Burleigh County Commission
August 1	Apple Creek Township
August 8	Bismarck Public School Board
August 10	Hay Creek Township
August 18	Bismarck Park Board

Time for discussion and input was limited at each of these public meetings, but the information was received cordially without any concerns noted that would suggest a change in direction for the plan.

Staff provided the opportunity to each board, and the public in attendance in person or through broadcast, to submit any further comments for review.



Together 2045 Presentation to Bismarck Public School Board on Dakota Media Access